

"By A. P." Signifies that the Post-Dispatch receives exclusively the afternoon reports of the greatest news-gathering association in the world, The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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NIGHT EDITION

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1918—14 PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

WOMAN KILLS 3 OF HER CHILDREN, WOUNDS ANOTHER

Puts Rope Around Her Neck and Tells Husband to Send for Police When He Returns Home From Work.

SUFFERING FROM MENTAL DISEASE

Action Based on Hallucinations That Husband Did Not Treat Family Well, Physicians Say.

Mrs. Dora Skaggs, 40 years old, wife of Perry Skaggs, 36, a chauffeur for the Fidelity Storage Co., late yesterday afternoon killed two of her five children with a hatchet at their home, 812 North Eighteenth street, and wounded two others, one of whom died at the city hospital at 2:40 a. m. today. Physicians at the hospital, where she is held a prisoner, say she acted under the impulse of acute mania.

When Skaggs returned from his work at 8 p. m. his wife met him at the door. Her mouth was filled with cotton and a rope was around her neck. Removing the cotton she said: "I have killed the children. Send for the police."

Skaggs became hysterical, and ran out, called for help. Neighbors summoned policemen who found her, 6 years old, and Mary Rose, 4, dead on the floor of the front room. Their heads had been cut with a hatchet, which lay near them. Cords were wrapped around their necks, and their mouths were filled with cotton. On a bed in the same room they found Anna May, 2 years old, and Dora, 9 months old, similarly wounded, but alive. Anna May died early today and Dora's condition is serious.

At the city hospital Mrs. Skaggs talked disconnectedly and at times incoherently. Her statement, which hospital physicians said was based on hallucinations, was that her husband did not treat the family well and that he had talked of selling their oldest child, Leo, for \$5000. Dr. W. H. Schroeder of the hospital staff, after questioning her, said no reliance was to be placed on any of her statements, as she was suffering from a mental disease known as "hallucinatory paranoia."

Skaggs denied that he had in any way mistreated his family. He said he worked steadily and turned in his earnings at home. Neighbors corroborated his assertion as to his steadiness and sobriety.

He told the police that when he left home yesterday his wife said to him: "I am going to end it all. This will be my last day." He paid little attention to this, he said, as she had long suffered from melancholy and frequently had made such threats. Skaggs also is at the city hospital, under treatment for hysteria.

BLIND CHILD SAVES LIVES OF 16 OTHER BLIND CHILDREN

Nine-Year Old Girl Leads Little Ones to Safety in Asylum Fire. NEW YORK, April 20.—(By A. P.)—Cohen, 9 years old, and blind, saved the lives of 16 other blind children at the Blind Babies' Sunshine Home in the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn early today.

Awakened by smoke from a fire which started in the kitchen of the home the girl groped her way through the girls' and boys' rooms on the second floor, aroused each sleeping child and quietly marshaled them into the corridor, later leading them into the courtyard in the rear of the house.

Officials of the home were not awakened until the children were passing out of the blazing building. Two floors of the home were burned.

LAUNDRY WAGONS WILL COLLECT BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

Owners' Association Offers Service So Donors Will Not Have to Carry Gifts Downtown.

St. Louisans who have been wishing they could "get those books and things" to the boys, but lacking the job of carrying them downtown to the collection depot at Twelfth and Locust streets, may hand them to the laundry man next time he calls and he will get them downtown.

The 45 laundries belonging to the Laundry Owners' Association of St. Louis have offered the use of their 300 wagons to the recreational supplies committee of the War Camm Community Service Board. The committee has knowledge of where to get magazines, book-talkies, machine records and player piano rolls to fill the demand from cantonments, but has had no conveyances for collection.

Gardner Announces That He Will "Stay on the Job" as Governor

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 20. GOV. GARDNER today issued following statement: "I have received from people in all walks of life, and all sections of the State, letters, telegrams, telephone and personal calls urging that I resign the governorship and accept appointment as United States Senator. To all of these I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks and appreciation. But this is a time to lay aside personal ambition and opportunity for personal gain. It is a time to serve as well as keep faith. "I accepted from the people the commission as their chief executive to do certain and specific things. We have so far succeeded beyond our fondest expectation; but this work is not complete. By co-operation we have been able to place Missouri as the foremost State in aiding the Union in all war activities. This work must also be maintained and enlarged. It is, therefore, clear that my duty to the State as well as the nation requires that I stay on the job here."

EDGAR ZINC CO. CLOSES ITS CARONDELET SMELTING PLANT

Concern Employing About 400 Men Will Operate Plant at Cherryvale, Kan.

The Edgar Zinc Co. today closed its smelting plant at the foot of Nagel avenue in Carondelet and hereafter will operate a plant at Cherryvale, Kan., where it recently built large smelters and homes for its employees.

The St. Louis factory employed about 400 men, many of whom came from Spain and Latin-American countries. It was said that a majority of these would be employed at the Cherryvale plant.

Headquarters of the company will continue to be in St. Louis and the offices in the Boatmen's Bank Building will be retained.

ALLIES FIND REINFORCEMENTS NECESSARY AT VLADIVOSTOK

Increased Anti-Japanese Demonstrations Cause, London News Agency Hears.

LONDON, April 20 (By A. P.).—Owing to increased anti-Japanese demonstrations at Vladivostok, where Japanese and British marines recently were landed, it has been necessary to arrange for reinforcements, telegraphs the correspondent at Tien Tsin to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Sunday, April 14 (By A. P.).—An order has been received at Vladivostok from the Bolshevik Government to ship the shells, explosives, metals, machinery and machine tools concentrated there to European Russia. Freight and passenger traffic are to be suspended for the present, if necessary, the order stipulates.

MUCH SNOW IN KANSAS

Large Sections of State Covered and Moisture Assures Wheat Crop.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 20 (By A. P.).—Kansas awoke this morning to find the ground white with snow over large sections of the State.

A sleet storm which preceded the snow partially paralyzed the telephone and telegraph communication. Telephone companies reported wires and poles down west and southwest of Topeka.

In the wheat belt around Great Bend and Hutchinson there is now sufficient moisture in the ground to insure the wheat crop, according to weather bureau reports.

A total of five inches of snow had fallen at Manhattan this morning and the storm was still in progress.

GOETHALS TO HAVE AIDE IN NEW ACTING QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

WASHINGTON, April 20 (By A. P.).—Lieut. Col. Robert E. Wood, nominated to become a brigadier general, is slated for appointment as acting quartermaster general of the army, it was learned today, relieving Maj. Gen. Goethals of the detailed work of that office.

THREE STATES ARE "OVER THE TOP" IN THIS LOAN DISTRICT

Kentucky, Arkansas and Indiana Have More Than Subscribed Their Quotas of Liberty Bonds.

MISSISSIPPI HAS TAKEN 95 PER CENT

94 Missouri Counties Are Nearing Their Marks—Sales in St. Louis to Date Total \$18,933,250.

Three states—Kentucky, Arkansas and Indiana—of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, which has St. Louis for its capital, have oversubscribed their Liberty Bond quotas, according to reports received yesterday.

Mississippi has 95 per cent of its quota subscribed. The 24 counties of Missouri exclusive of St. Louis and St. Louis County have subscribed 89 per cent of their quota.

Subscriptions in St. Louis yesterday were \$1,090,000, bringing the city's total to date up to \$18,933,250. The 24 counties and insurance teams from Thursday noon to Friday noon secured subscriptions amounting to \$962,450, making the total since the opening of the campaign \$10,515,650, representing 16,837 individual subscribers.

Team 13, under the leadership of S. L. Morton, still retains first place as to the largest amount of subscriptions, \$360,200 from 409 subscribers. Team 33, J. F. Valle captain, in second, having 698 subscribers, aggregating \$333,600. Edward Diestelkamp, captain Team 6, is third in amount of sales, \$268,800, and third place in number of subscribers, losing second place to Team 13. Team 6 has 1,250 subscribers.

Edward Bauer, captain Team 1, is high man in number of subscribers, having secured 2,831 individuals, aggregating \$486,800, which makes him fifth in amount of subscriptions. Team 13, under the leadership of J. L. Isaacs, is second in number of subscribers, 1,435, aggregating \$469,800, making this team sixth in amount of subscriptions.

The Illinois Steel Warehouse Co. and the Illinois Steel Co. through team 26, Louis Steinberg, captain, subscribed \$100,000. Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. made an initial subscription of \$35,000 through the same team. The International Harvester Co. subscribed through its St. Louis branch \$10,000, subscription being secured by team 26.

Home Guards "Over Top." The First Regiment of the Missouri Home Guards has oversubscribed the quota by \$25,000. The quota was \$600,000 and the amount of subscriptions \$555,500.

Woodward & Tiernan subscribed \$20,000 each through the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. and the St. Louis Union Trust and \$10,000 through the Mercantile Trust Co., making a total of \$50,000, all through team 13. J. L. Isaacs, captain.

Brecht Laundry Co. 53 employees went 100 per cent. Team 1, Edw. Bauer, captain, visited the laundry and secured \$2900. Theo. Crusius, secretary and treasurer, assisted the team in their work. The same team visited the Columbia Taxi Co., Delmar avenue, and every one of the 62 employees, with the exception of one, went 100 per cent. The sixty-second, who would not buy a bond, resigned because the rest of the employees made it so uncomfortable for him that he could not retain his position, and the employees went 100 per cent, subscribing \$2500.

Selden-Breck Construction Co. subscribed \$50,000, placing \$25,000 through the Third National Bank and \$25,000 through the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

G. C. Bogue, treasurer Donk Coal Co., reports 100 per cent subscriptions with 50 employees and officers of the company.

Cork Company 100 Per Cent. Armstrong Cork Co., 204 South Third street—16 employees, is 100 per cent. This company was visited by Team 34, E. K. White, captain, and subscribed for \$2800.

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Missouri \$18,439,750 89

Tennessee \$9,844,150 62

St. Louis and St. Louis County \$18,933,250 48

Eighth Dist. \$112,420,800 87

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Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

BIG CUT IN STATE TAX VALUATIONS ARRANGED

McAllister-Sullivan-Middlekamp Combination to Put Total at \$1,898,085,530.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 20 (Special).—At the meeting of the Board of Equalization today Attorney-General McAllister introduced a resolution providing that the board proceed to assess Missouri property in accordance with Article 10, section 18, of the State Constitution, which gives the board the power to "adjust and equalize" property among the several counties of the State.

The purpose of the resolution is to substitute valuations made by the board for those made by the State Tax Commission or by County Assessors. The board favors assessing property at the amount it would bring if sold, whereas the State Tax Commission favors assessing it at full money value, or the amount invested in the property.

The total assessment for all classes of property in the State except assessments of railroads, street railroads, telegraph and telephone companies and bridges, as fixed by the State Tax Commission, was \$4,917,822,124. The assessment arranged by the McAllister-Sullivan-Middlekamp combine is \$1,898,085,530, an arbitrary reduction in the assessment of \$3,019,736,594.

The increase over the assessment of 1917, as shown by the combine's assessment, is only \$147,370,237, which is approximately the increase recorded each year under the old system of inequitable assessment.

The combine's assessment on farm and acre lands is \$559,483,473. The recommendation of the Tax Commission for assessment of acre lands was \$1,623,031,867.

Town lots in the combine's figures are assessed at \$912,209,314. The Tax Commission recommended an assessment of \$1,598,554,220.

The Tax Commission's assessment of \$133,637,544 on bank stocks is reduced in the new figures to \$69,819,529.

Other personal property, which includes household goods and live stock, was assessed by the Tax Commission at \$227,868,093. The new figures reduce this \$124,199,134.

E. J. McMAHON NOW COLONEL

Relatives Received Word of Promotion of St. Louisan.

Word was received by relatives of Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund J. McMahon today announcing his promotion to the rank of Colonel. Col. McMahon recently has been in acting command of the 138th Infantry, a St. Louis regiment, which has been at Camp Doniphan, Ok., superseding Col. Julius Conrad, a regular army officer, who has been given command of a cavalry regiment.

Col. McMahon was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the old Fifth Regiment.

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Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND IN MINOR ATTACKS; NEW GERMAN THRUST AT AMIENS EXPECTED

Haig Praises Gallant Stand of British First Corps

LONDON, April 20 (By A. P.).—FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, the British Commander in Chief, has sent his congratulations to Gen. Holland and all the ranks of the first corps on "the gallant and successful way in which all the enemy's attacks were repulsed yesterday."

This message apparently refers to Thursday's fighting, in which the British on the southern side of the Lys battlefield held firm against desperate all-day attacks by the Germans on the Givency-St. Venant line.

AMERICANS RAID GERMAN TRENCHES ON THE MEUSE

Thirty Infantrymen Accompanied by Same Number of French Troops Inflict Casualties.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 19 (By A. P.).—Thirty American infantrymen, with the same number of French troops, raided the German line on the right bank of the Meuse this morning, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy.

The Americans found the enemy trenches empty, but saw the bodies of several Germans in the American wire, apparently members of a working party who had been caught in the American barrage.

The enemy laid down a counter barrage soon after the American barrage started but all the Americans returned safely to their trenches.

SAYS 1,300,000 FRENCHMEN HAVE BEEN KILLED IN WAR

Almost as Many More Have Been Wounded or Captured, Commissioner Declares.

NEW YORK, April 20 (By A. P.).—France, in four years of conflict to preserve her own liberty and that of the world, according to Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has lost 1,300,000 men killed and almost as many wounded or prisoners. The high toll exacted by the war was made public by the French envoy yesterday in an address at a meeting of the "Fathers-Children of France" Association.

Praising the work of the organization which already has raised more than \$2,000,000 in behalf of 50,000 French war orphans, and stating that the French Government has adopted 1,000,000 children bereft of fathers, Mr. Tardieu declared that German propaganda could not counteract the fact, well known in America, that "all our hearts are united in a common affection."

"When men are dying," he said, "their one last thought is for their children. In close communion with the trials and aspirations of our people you have given peace of mind to thousands of dying heroes. For having conceived this great, good and humane work you have won for ever the affection and gratitude of all Frenchmen. It is with deep emotion that I bring you their thanks."

SNOW OR MORE RAIN AND NEAR FREEZING

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m. minimum 21 f. 2 a. m. minimum 21 f. 3 a. m. minimum 21 f. 4 a. m. minimum 21 f. 5 a. m. minimum 21 f. 6 a. m. minimum 21 f. 7 a. m. minimum 21 f. 8 a. m. minimum 21 f. 9 a. m. minimum 21 f. 10 a. m. minimum 21 f. 11 a. m. minimum 21 f. 12 m. minimum 21 f. 1 p. m. minimum 21 f. 2 p. m. minimum 21 f. 3 p. m. minimum 21 f. 4 p. m. minimum 21 f. 5 p. m. minimum 21 f. 6 p. m. minimum 21 f. 7 p. m. minimum 21 f. 8 p. m. minimum 21 f. 9 p. m. minimum 21 f. 10 p. m. minimum 21 f. 11 p. m. minimum 21 f. 12 m. minimum 21 f.

Yesterday: High, 44, at 3 p. m.; low, 40, at 11 p. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Unsettled and colder tonight, probably with rain or snow; the lowest temperature tonight will be near the freezing point; tomorrow fair with rising temperature; strong shifting winds.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (By A. P.).—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Generally fair, except probably showers in the Dakotas Wednesday or Thursday; warmer first of week with temperatures above normal after Tuesday.

Illinois: Unsettled tonight; rain or snow in north and central portions, probably clearing tomorrow morning; colder in south portion tonight, with the temperature near the freezing point; strong shifting winds.

Stage of river at 7 a. m., 10 feet a rise of .1 foot.

U. S. ENGINEERS AIDING BRITISH WERE IN ACTION CONTINUOUSLY FOR WEEK

Gen. Pershing's Report Shows How They Held Place in Fighting Line Under Own Commander After Various Other Services.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (By A. P.).—Gen. Pershing's report of the gallant conduct of American engineers troops with the British fifth army in helping check the German advance in the early days of the great offensive reached the War Department late yesterday and was made public by Secretary Baker.

"It will make splendid reading for Americans," said the Secretary.

American losses in the period from March 21 to April 3, during which the engineers consolidated and held a sub-sector of the British line against repeated assaults, were given as two officers killed and three wounded; 20 men killed and 52 wounded, and 45 missing. It is believed by the British authorities that all of those reported missing were not captured but that many were separated from their command and are now with other British organizations.

Did Variety of Work. "Certain units of United States engineers serving with a British army between March 21 and April 3, while under shell fire, carried out destruction of material dumps at Chaules, fell back with British forces to Moreuil, where the commands laid out trench work, then proceeded to Demuin, and was assigned to the defense of a line which was constructed and manned by them, thence moved to a position in the line near Warfusse-Abancourt, and extending to north side of Bois de Tolilauve. The commands started for this position on March 27, and occupied it until April 3, during this time the commanding officer of a unit of United States Engineers became in command of the subsector occupied by his troops. This command was in more or less continuous action during its stay in this position. On April 3, the command was ordered to fall back to Abbeville.

"The casualties during the period March 21 to April 3 were: Officers killed, 2; wounded, 3; men killed, 20; wounded, 52; 45 men reported missing, but it is believed by the British authorities that they were not all captured, and that many of them separated from their command and are now with other British organizations. This report of casualties does not consider one detachment of 57 men from which no report has been received."

The report also quotes the letter sent by Gen. H. L. Muller, commanding a British cavalry unit, to the commander of the American engineering units, conveying the congratulations of his superior, and the letter sent by Gen. Rawlinson, commanding the British army engaged in that sector, to the engineers' officer in command of the subsector, both of which were made public Thursday in France.

sharp fighting, at the end of which the enemy was driven back.

"Beyond artillery activity on both sides at different points along our front there is nothing further to report."

GERMAN RAID FAILS, FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS

Artillery Active Along Southern Battle Line Between Lassigny and Noyon.

PARIS, April 20 (By A. P.).—German troops last night launched a raiding operation against the French lines in the region of Hangard-En-Fanterie, southeast of Amiens. The effort was a failure, the War Office announced today. The French took prisoners in this local action. The artillery has been active along the southern battle line between Lassigny and Noyon.

The statement follows:

"The German attempted a raid last night in the region of Hangard-En-Fanterie. Prisoners, including an officer, remain in our hands."

"On both sides the artillery fighting continued to be very active between Lassigny and Noyon."

"During the night French detachments carried out a number of attacks at various points along the front, especially northwest and east of Rheims, in the Champagne, in the sector of Juvin-court and near the Heights of the Meuse. The French took a number of prisoners. The Germans made several of these attempts, west of Butte du Meul and in the Woëvre. All were repulsed."

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

LONDON, April 20 (By A. P.).—During the morning there were local German attacks in the Flanders battle area, including one near Mont Kemmel, says Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters in France. The correspondent adds that all the attacks were repulsed and that on the whole the day was quiet.

German Casualties Equivalent to French Attacking Force.

OTTAWA, April 20 (By A. P.).—The French, in their successful attack yesterday, on the bank of the Aisne, in which they took 800 prisoners, inflicted on the Germans "casualties equivalent to the entire attacking force of the French," says Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters, in a dispatch received here last night.

Asserting that all objectives were obtained in two hours and that the foe was deprived of several useful points of departure for the drive past Hangard towards Amiens, "the dispatch says:

"The ground gained is about a mile in depth on a front of three miles. That the operation is embarrassing to the Germans seems certain. The enemy has, on a several-mile front in this sector, massed divisions awaiting the opportunity to push out toward Amiens. The fronts of three German divisions were engaged in yesterday's engagement."

Last Night's Official Reports in Fighting

BERLIN, via London, April 20 (By A. P.).—The official communication issued by the War Office last night said: "After their failure yesterday the French have not renewed their attacks northwest of Moreuil."

"Northwest of Moreuil our infantry made a thrust against the lines north of La Bassée canal and captured some guns. Near Festubert and Ginchy fluctuating fighting is taking place. We have taken more than 1600 prisoners."

"The increased artillery activity on the Aisne during the last few days was succeeded yesterday by strong French attack against Morisel and Moreuil. On both banks of the Aisne, through the densest wood and on both sides of the Ally-Moreuil road, attacking waves in close formation several times were thrown against our line but in vain. During the bitter struggle the enemy was driven back, suffering sanguinary losses. Strong artillery firing continued, even during the night, on this sector."

"In Ukraine we have occupied Tschapinka and Melitopol Taurida."

PARIS, April 20 (By A. P.).—The statement issued by the War Office last night said:

"There were no infantry actions during the course of the day. The opposing artillery was very active in the region of Castel, Grivesnes and the right bank of the Meuse River."

"EASTERN THEATER, April 20.—There were reciprocal artillery engagements in the Dolna sector and along the Monastir front. Bombardments were carried out by the allied aviators on enemy establishments northwest of Seres and north of Lake Presba."

THIRD GERMAN BLOW MAY BE EXPECTED, THIS TIME AT ARRAS, SAYS SIMONDS

Military Critic Expects It to Fall Between Arras and Amiens, Unless Anticipated by Foch Offensive—Discussion of Reserves.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Post-Dispatch Military Critic—Author of "The Great War."

The second German blow has been parried. On the north the Germans find themselves in quite as awkward a position as they were in before Amiens when they broke off the battle in the Somme region. It is no longer possible to advance either in the north or in the south until they have dealt with the British position about Arras. Hence nothing is more probable than that we shall see in the next few days a third German blow, directed this time at Arras, and delivered somewhere between Amiens and Arras.

It remains possible that Foch will anticipate this blow by an offensive. His decision must rest upon the condition of his own and the German reserves. Of the German condition we know something of the numbers and strength of the allied reserves. There are on the western front about 200 German divisions. Of these 126 have been located on last Wednesday, and not more than four have been put in since. This would leave the Germans 70 fresh divisions, but these 70 were holding the line along the sectors not affected by the present fighting.

Reserves Decrease in Value. Conceivably the German may have transferred certain of the divisions badly mauled by the Somme fighting to quiet sectors, but this process could not be applied indefinitely, and it is at least certain that the 70 divisions which have not yet appeared on the operative front are by no means comparable in value to the 130 divisions which have been employed. In a word, the German has used his best. He has not used all of it or most of it up, but he cannot in many months organize another such blow as fell upon the Fifth British army a month ago.

Of the 130 divisions which the German has used in the battle so far about 100 have not appeared on the north and must, in large part, be still back of the front between Arras and the Oise. Out of these divisions, and such divisions as he has drawn from quiet sectors, the German must develop his new thrust and it is patent to military men that if he spends this great remaining force in one more colossal blow his power for the offensive, for a long time, will be exhausted.

The question of a counter attack by Foch depends entirely upon the comparative strength of allied and German reserves. His problem is to attack before the Germans have had time to fortify their new front too strongly, but not until their reserves have been so nearly exhausted that they would be unable to follow an allied offensive by still another attack, when the Germans would be exhausted in an indecisive assault.

42 U. S. AMBULANCE SERVICE CITATIONS

French Army Commanders in Two Instances Commend Entire Sections for Bravery.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (By A. P.).—An official list of the individuals and sections of the United States army ambulance service cited by French army commanders for bravery was received today at the office of Surgeon-General Gorgas. Forty-two separate citations are noted. In two instances entire sections were commended.

Section No. 646, commanded by Lieut. E. T. Drake, was commended on two occasions, and finally was given the right to wear the "fourragere." It is the first American organization to receive this honor.

The other American section commended as a unit was No. 622, commanded by First Lieutenant Allan H. Muhr. The citation in the official French order was as follows: "The section rendered most valuable services to the Eighth Division of Infantry and showed great coolness and devotion in making certain the evacuation of the wounded with the greatest rapidity and comfort, in spite of the difficulties of the road and the interruptions by the enemy's bombardment."

Five other officers listed are Lieuts. Robert L. Nourse, Henry L. Bibby, Joseph R. Greenwood, Alan D. Kinsey and Otha P. Dobbs.

The enlisted men cited are as follows: Sergeant Newman Ebersole, M. S. King; Corporal Leroy G. Clark; Mechanic Harold A. Stewart; Privates Carson S. Ricks, Way Spaulding, Albert S. Strehle, George W. R. Hartwell, Willard Swartley, Sumner Baldwin, Edward Kirkland, James F. Moore, Charles B. Cummings, Stormont Matthews, Frederick Payne, Alfred Skinner, Charles Kendall, Joseph Brown, Louis E. Tison, Alton E. Lees, Emerson R. Miller, John B. Vanderbilt, Arthur O. Crosby, John F. Fitzpatrick, Robert E. Graf Jr., James T. Jones, John H. Wood, Richard H. Baker Jr., Charles V. Tompkins, Richard Buel, Ripley Cutler, Arthur P. Coe, Peter U. Muir and Walter H. Wistrand.

Lieut. Drake's section won the "fourragere" by its work during a German attack, which lasted four days in October, 1917. This section, the French commander reported, "has a personnel of elite which has shown the highest sentiment of duty."

AMERICAN STEAMER REPORTED SUNK WITH LOSS OF LIFE

Florence H., Formerly a Great Lakes Vessel, Said to Have Gone Down Near a Foreign Port.

NEW YORK, April 20 (By A. P.).—The American steamship Florence H., formerly a Great Lakes vessel, has been sunk with loss of life near a foreign port, according to information received in shipping circles today.

The Florence H., formerly the Souk Abras, was one of the vessels brought from the great lakes to the Atlantic by the Shipping Board for transportation of war supplies. She was a vessel of about 3000 tons. Details of the destruction of the vessel were not received.

The Submarine and Kindred Problems

Of the war are presented in the 1918 Edition of the Post-Dispatch Almanac, on sale at the Post-Dispatch counter and all news stands, while the supply lasts. Better get your copy TODAY. Price 30c, by mail 35c.

SOUTH OF IRELAND UNITED OVER DRAFT AS SELDOM BEFORE

Decision of Roman Catholic Hierarchy to Throw Lot With Sinn Feiners Attracts Especial Attention.

BISHOPS ADVISE ONLY PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Pledge of Opposition to Be Taken by Many Thousands Sunday, However, Gives Wide Latitude.

LONDON, April 20 (By A. P.).—The menacing situation created by the determination of Nationalist Ireland, united as seldom before, to resist conscription, has aroused deep interest throughout Great Britain. Particular emphasis is laid on the decision of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to throw in its lot with the Sinn Feiners, who have openly proclaimed Germany to be their ally. The bishops have not counseled violence, urging only passive resistance, but this Dublin correspondence point out, might easily be turned into active resistance by a few hotheads when the time comes to conscript the young men of the country.

The pledge which is to be administered Sunday to what one authority estimates at nine-tenths of the entire Catholic population of the country binds those who take it "to resist conscription by the most effective means at their disposal."

This gives wide latitude and pleases both the advocates of passive and the advocates of active resistance. The delicacy of the situation is recognized by the Irish Times, which favors the view of conscription, which the Government and the Irish leaders to "escape from the galling a great voluntary recruiting campaign. This the newspaper believes would make the enforcement of conscription unnecessary."

The Daily News advised the Government to "drop altogether the attempt to pursue this Irish adventure."

The Chronicle believes conscription will not be attempted until home rule is an accomplished fact and that then the Irish Parliament will be left to raise men for the army in what proportions and by what means it pleases.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, has sent the following message to the Belfast newspapers: "Our clear duty is to support our gallant soldiers at the front and to resist any home rule bill which attempts to disregard Ulster in her position in the United Kingdom and the empire."

Irish Parties to State Case Against Conscription

DUBLIN, April 20 (By A. P.).—After a lengthy conference at the Mansion House, representatives of O'Brienites and Laborites decided to prepare for presentation to the world a detailed statement of Ireland's case against the compulsory military service imposed by the British Government.

The conference advised the people to refuse to assist in any proceeding to facilitate the enforcement of conscription and then adjourned until Tuesday.

WAR EXPERTS BELIEVE GERMAN DRIVE IS STOPPED, BAKER SAYS

Secretary and Department Officials Optimistic in Conference With Senate Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (By A. P.).—An optimistic view of the military situation in France was given today by Secretary Baker and War Department officials at a weekly conference with members of the Senate Military Committee. Members of the committee were told that the military experts believe the German drive has been stopped, with every prospect of permanence both on the French front at Amiens and also in Flanders.

Another attack of considerable force is expected from the Germans shortly, the Senators were told, at some new point not yet disclosed, but with the allied fighting forces confident of holding the enemy.

Dispositions of the allied forces, particularly Gen. Pershing's were disclosed confidentially to the committee members, who expressed pride in the part so far taken by the American expedition. The progress of brigading American troops with British and French units was not made known, however.

Progress of production of war materials was detailed to the Senators. Some of them said afterward improvement in the aviation program was indicated. Much improvement it was said, was reported in Atlantic transportation and in the quick handling of ships, especially at French ports.

A Cradle for Each Grave.

LONDON, April 20.—"We have 200,000 graves in France and we want 200,000 cradles in England," said Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in an address at Caxton Hall.

GERMANS SUSTAIN TERRIFIC LOSSES FROM BRITISH GUNS

English Send Deluge of Bullets Point Blank Into Oncoming Masses With No Chance to Miss.

ENEMY ARTILLERY IS EQUALLY ACTIVE

Teutons Establish New Record for Intensity of Fire Near Givenchy, but With Little Effect.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 19 (By A. P.).—Along the northern front at noon today the Germans were still resting on their arms after the bitter defeat which they suffered yesterday in their great drive. Up to that hour they had not recovered sufficiently to make any further threats in this line and they were rushing the reorganization of the badly hammered forces.

Each successive report gives further confirmation of the terrific losses sustained by the assaulting infantry during yesterday's sanguinary struggle. Between Givenchy and Festubert the ground this morning was strewn with German dead and among the other points on the long front of action great casualties were inflicted by the British artillery and machine gun fire which mowed down the storm troops in countless numbers.

The British machine gunners worked their weapons in many cases until the enemy was only 50 yards away.

There was no chance of missing these point blank targets. Time and again the enemy lines wavered and fell back, unable to withstand the deluge of bullets, and where they succeeded in getting to close quarters they left a heavy trail of dead and dying behind.

Swan Canal to Surrender.

In the neighborhood of Rebecq many Germans threw away their rifles and swam the canal to the British side to surrender, when they could no longer bear up under the stream of machine gun bullets which was sweeping through them.

The British trench mortars also did great execution, throwing their high explosives into dense enemy ranks at close range.

The German artillery bombardment about Givenchy and from La Bassée northward along the canal yesterday morning perhaps set a new high-water mark for intensity. Veterans of many battle declared that they had never seen anything like it, although many records have been broken since the offensive began March 21.

German Artillery Attack.

It was the German intention to wipe Givenchy off the map, and in order to accomplish this they increased three-fold their already great concentration of artillery. Guns of all calibers, up to 11-inch monsters, took part in the preliminary bombardment and continued throughout the day to hurl thousands of shells into the back areas. Undoubtedly this bombardment did much damage, but this morning all the Germans had to show for their expenditure of ammunition and subsequently their sacrifice of life was one bit of a forward trench at Givenchy and one little outpost at Festubert, where a small company of British fought to the last man before the enemy was able to get in.

The German infantry kept surging forward in waves all day about Givenchy and northward to Festubert, and the fighting was most desperate. At Givenchy the opposing troops battled at close quarters much of the day. At one time the enemy succeeded in working round and almost into the south side of the town, but a vigorous counter attack by the British drove them back.

Col. Bolling's Body Found

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. R. C. Bolling of the Signal Corps Reserve, recently reported as missing in action in France, was killed in action on or about March 29. A dispatch from the American embassy at Paris received yesterday by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, brother-in-law of Col. Bolling, said the officer's body had been found on the road to Peronne with a bullet wound through the heart.

Col. Bolling had been assigned to special duty with the British Royal Flying Corps headquarters in France. The message said he was last seen alive by British officers, but gave no details as to the duty he was performing.

A widow and four children who survive Col. Bolling live at Greenwich, Conn.

"We Shall Knock Them Out, Your Majesty," Says Ludendorff to Kaiser

LONDON, April 20. DISPATCH from the Daily Express from Amsterdam gives a correspondent's pen picture in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger of the Kaiser on the western front.

"The Kaiser brings to a group of men whom he has summoned around him the news of the fall of Bapaume. 'I want to go out there at once,' he says; 'I want to see how far I can get along the Cambrai-Bapaume road. I must see the boys who have again fought so magnificently.'"

"He telephones the glorious news to the Crown Prince, and then the work of the day begins. In his gray field motor car the Kaiser goes first to Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Ludendorff works with him and, peering at the map through his eyeglasses, says: 'We shall knock them out, your majesty.'"

British forced them out again. This sort of fighting continued until after 6:30 o'clock last night, when the enemy finally desisted.

Wounded in High Spirits.

After having gained a footing in a bit of a forward trench at one time a body of Germans pushed through until they got to battalion headquarters, and there the servants, orderlies and clerks armed themselves and fought side by side with the infantry until the Germans were beaten back.

One body of Welchmen, who were surrounded in a melee, held out and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy until assistance arrived and they were able to fight their way out again.

The British wounded from Givenchy were in the highest spirits today, notwithstanding their hurts, because of the casualties that had been inflicted on the Germans.

Northward of the canal and southward of Rebecq the fighting began about daylight.

A little after 4 o'clock large bodies of Germans rushed out of the Paquet wood with machine guns and made for the canal. The British rapid-fire guns were turned on them and smashed them badly and they were forced to retire. A few minutes later, however, the enemy again advanced on the run with sections of a pontoon bridge which were equipped with gas bags to keep them from being swept away.

Notwithstanding the terrible punishment to which they were subjected, a few Germans succeeded in getting the sections of the bridge into the water but it was found that the bridge reached only three-quarters of the way across the canal.

Virtually every German engaged in this venture was shot down, and as already stated, a little further northward many of the enemy swam the canal and surrendered.

The German attack against Kemmel yesterday was a complete failure, and their losses here also were very heavy. The enemy is still having trouble with his transport. Prisoners say that as far as the Germans have been able to construct new roads over the wet lowlands of this region in the British artillery and bombing squads have blown them to pieces.

All the prisoners speak of the heavy losses sustained by the Germans. They declared that they had had only two days' rations in six days of fighting.

It is interesting to note that many troops employed by the Germans in the ridge section of the north are picked hill troops such as Alpini and Bavarians.

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DANIELS LAYS KEELS OF 5 NEW U. S. DESTROYERS

Secretary Makes Inspection Tour of Naval Building Yards at Fore River and Squantum, Mass.

ONE OF LATE TYPE CRAFT IS LAUNCHED

Workers Told Men Turning Out Vessels and Munitions Are as Necessary to War as Those at Front.

QUINCY, Mass., April 20 (By A. P.).—It took no less a person than Joseph Daniels himself to pry off today the lid of secrecy which, upon the declaration of war, was clamped down by the Navy Department upon the activities of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at its Fore River plant and Squantum works. The Secretary of the Navy came here on a tour of inspection of these yards, escorted by Joseph W. Powell, vice president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. With Daniels, Gov. McCall, the Mayors of Boston and Quincy and other guests, arrived at Fore River early in the morning.

There was a launching stand over which one of the latest type of destroyers being turned out at Fore River poked her sharp-cut bow.

The Fore River band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" as Mrs. Daniels discharged her office as sponsor of the latest of Uncle Sam's warships, which took the water to the cheering of a constantly augmenting mass of grimy shipbuilders.

Daniels appeared tremendously impressed for the yard he knew when last he visited it had 3500 men at work. Today it has 16,000.

Honors Civil War Veteran.

Daniels announced that the new destroyer had been christened the Bell, in honor of Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, a native of North Carolina, who commanded a division of the United States fleet under Farragut in the Civil War.

Daniels' party then visited the Squantum Works, where a great surprise awaited him. Where a few months ago was a quagmire, today there stands a great shipbuilding yard.

One of the most completely equipped plants in the world, it represents the last word in physical efficiency.

The visitors were conducted directly to the slips in which lay the keel blocks only. Under the guidance of Supt. J. J. Nolan, a veteran shipbuilder, Daniels laid the keels of five destroyers, almost simultaneously, to the cheering accompaniment of the entire shipbuilding force of the yard.

CHAPLIN TO ABANDON HIS TOUR

Movie Actor in Nervous Breakdown From Stage Fright, Manager Says.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20 (Special).—Charlie Chaplin, moving picture actor now touring Southern states in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan, will abandon his tour at New Orleans on account of a nervous breakdown, according to his manager's announcement today. Chaplin spent the day in Memphis. He was to make several talks, but cancelled all excepting one. His manager said he had suffered from stage fright in appearing before such crowds, and that it finally got his nerves.

Two Homes Robbed.

Clothing valued at \$150 was stolen yesterday afternoon at the home of Thomas White, 919 Kentucky avenue. Burgers took \$95 in cash from the residence of Mrs. Mary Williams, 3116 Lemp avenue.

SEVEN KILLED IN ACTION IN CASUALTY LIST OF 42

Two Lieutenants Are Missing; Six Men Wounded Severely and Seventeen Slightly.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (By A. P.).—The latest casualty list contained 42 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, seven; died of wounds, eight; died of disease, two; wounded severely, six; wounded slightly, 17; missing in action, two. The missing in action are Lieut. Robert B. Rhett and Lieut. Moses Taylor Jr. No other officers are named in today's list.

Killed in Action. Corporals John L. Hendrickson and Earl Snow. Privates Carl E. Alston, Louis Emperatore, George C. Seeley, Stanislaw Stefanski and Girelamo Visconti.

Died of Wounds. Corporals Roy L. Boyce, Leon Ware and Joseph Rizzo. Privates Pietro Iantone, James J. Norcia, Frederick Young, Joseph W. Zwinge and Bugler Fefey L. Reed.

Died of Disease. Privates Edwin A. Dehaven and Edward J. Flannery, both of pneumonia.

Wounded Severely. Sergt. John Dickerman. Privates James D. Flynn, Theo G. Hoag, Horace G. McDermott, Walter S. Preddy and James S. John.

Missing in Action. Lieuts. Robert B. Rhett and Moses Taylor Jr.

Wounded Slightly. Lieut. Harold T. Lowe, Corporals Leon M. Morey and George E. Belhumeur. Privates Edward Brown, Angus R. Burton, Edward J. Cook, Newell G. Flood, William J. Follen, Walter L. Howland, Leo E. Jollicker, Arthur J. Kennedy, Adam Mickiewicz, George Phillips, Bertram C. Raynor, John I. Tower, Roy L. White and Carl Zompetti.

RAY CUMMINGS IN JAIL IN DEFAULT OF BOND

Former Secretary of Police Relief Association Held Pending Appeal From Ten-Year Sentence.

Ray H. Cummings, former secretary of the Police Relief Association, sentenced yesterday to 10 years' imprisonment for burglary and larceny, is in jail in default of \$7500 bond, pending an appeal.

On previous occasions when the case was in court, Cummings' friends almost filled the courtroom. As he continued to lose successive phases of his efforts for freedom, the audience dwindled. When the case was called yesterday for the formal passage of sentence, Cummings was accompanied only by Hamp Rothwell, his attorney.

Sam Franklin, a commission man, 2335 Franklin avenue, who had been on the bond up to yesterday, declined to sign it again. Unless bond is obtained, Cummings must stay in jail until the Supreme Court passes on his appeal.

OFFICE FOR LEASE

Its in the HEART

This Fine Large Office

On the Second Floor Overlooks the 12th St. Plaza at Olive St.

In the HEART of the Wholesale-Retail District With These Advantages: All Modern Conveniences Reached by 16 Car Lines Six Minutes From Banking Center Park Your Auto at Your Door

May We Show it to YOU?

The New Post-Dispatch Bldg. On the Broadest Thoroughfare Just a Minute From Here or There For Plans, Plans and Other Information Apply to Cornet & Zeibig Agents, 719 Chestnut St. W. E. Taylor, Post-Dispatch Business Office

Thousands of Women will be glad to know of Another Big Basement Sale of Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel

Even greater than our recent sale of Neusteters-Lindell garments. Beginning at 9 A. M. Monday Immense Quantities—Extraordinary Values

See Sunday's papers for full particulars and make it a point to come early Monday morning.

Briggs-Vanderhoof-Raimey Olive and Locust from Ninth to Tenth

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Away Ahead as Usual!

The tremendous volume of St. Louis merchants' advertising in the POST-DISPATCH furnished convincing evidence, again yesterday, of how they concentrate in St. Louis' "One Big Newspaper" for results year in and year out.

The figures show that the POST-DISPATCH alone leads 3 out of all 4 of the other St. Louis newspapers added together, in volume of Store News.

Friday's count:

Post-Dispatch alone 77 Cols.

3 out of all 4 of the "others" combined 59 Cols.

Why? CIRCULATION

That reaches nearly every worth-while buyer in St. Louis and adjacent territory.

Average for Entire Month of March, 1918:

Sunday, 400,179 Daily and Sunday, 217,347.

STATE COMMITTEE TO KEEP HANDS OFF THE SENATORSHIP

Democratic Chairman Decides Not to Call Body Together to Consider Appointment of Successor.

WORKING IN HARMONY WITH THE GOVERNOR

Well-Informed Politicians Believe Gardner Will First Offer Place to Speaker Champ Clark.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

GREENFIELD, Mo., April 20.—Chairman Ben M. Neale of the Democratic State Committee after a conference with other members of the committee, and with Gov. Gardner, has decided not to call a meeting of the committee to discuss the appointment of a successor to Senator Stone. Neale was requested by politicians supporting Lieutenant-Governor Crossley and State Senator Morton, who are urging the Governor to resign and go to the Senate himself, to call the committee for the purpose of attempting to control the committee in aid of Crossley and Morton.

"I do not see that there is any occasion to call the committee together," Neale said to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "The appointment of a Senator is solely within the province of the Governor, and I think we can safely leave it there."

Working in Harmony.

"The Governor and the State Committee are working in harmony, and the committee feels that he is making a Governor of the highest type. Those members to whom I have talked are agreed that the Governor fully measures up to the type of man Missouri wants in the Senate, but they also were agreed that they did not believe he would make the political mistake of resigning his office and accepting the appointment himself."

"If the Governor desires to go to the Senate he could resign this fall and become a candidate in the primary, and the election to succeed the man he appoints to fill the vacancy. Naturally a decision as to whether he should do this rests with the Governor."

While there will be no meeting of the committee called the Executive Committee of the State Committee will meet in St. Louis next Friday to discuss preliminary plans for the next campaign, and if the Governor has not appointed a Senator by that time the appointment probably will be a matter for discussion, though there is no indication that the Executive Committee will attempt to influence the Governor.

Well-informed politicians who have conferred with the Governor on the matter are not agreed as to what he will do. A majority of them express the opinion that he will offer the senatorship to Speaker Clark and that if Clark refuses it, it will be offered to former Gov. Dockery.

Judge Graves Mentioned.

Another report which seemingly comes from a responsible source is that it will be offered to Clark, then to Supreme Judge Graves if Clark refuses it, and then to Zenophon P. Willey if Judge Graves refuses it.

Democratic members of the Missouri congressional delegation who attended the funeral of Senator Stone said that if the senatorship were offered to Clark, President Wilson undoubtedly would be consulted as to whether Clark should resign the speakership.

The Democrats have not a majority in the House and could elect a speaker only with the aid of independent votes. For Clark to resign as Speaker might result in loss of control of the House, which the Missouri Congressmen say cannot be risked at this time. A majority of the Missouri Congressmen, while not wishing to oppose Clark, feel the senatorship, are unquestionably in favor of the appointment of Dockery.

Thousands of St. Louisans Today Are "Compiling" the Opportunity Directories of the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Over here is a boy who is writing his first Want Ad for a position. Yonder is the big business man who will call for additional capital to enlarge his plants.

Between these two are thousands of others—with appeals and offers of all kinds.

Newlyweds seeking homes. Housewives calling for maids, cooks and laundresses. Offices seeking stenographers. Business men buying, selling and exchanging automobiles, typewriters, machinery and business property. Boarding houses with room and board offers.

Lost articles, business services and professional offers.

Homes—the best lists in St. Louis to select from.

More than 10,000 offers in all will appear in the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directories.

Don't miss READING them TO-MORROW.

Send in YOUR offer TODAY.

Swiss Refuse to Act for Germans.

A Cartoon From the American Trenches

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bainsfather of the British Army, who visited the American lines to study Yankee soldier types.



When rolling your own, the most important thing is to keep the hands steady, so that the tobacco lies evenly on the paper.

3 STATES IN THIS DISTRICT "OVER TOP"

Continued From Page One.

Kentucky is the third State in the district to sell more than its allotment. The State now has a percentage of 123. Indiana and Arkansas are the other states that have exceeded their quotas. Kentucky with 123 also leads in excess of percentage. Indiana's percentage is 119 and Arkansas' 103.

To Carroll County, Mo., goes the distinction of being the first county in the Eighth District comprising seven states to qualify for the honor flag. Carroll County with a quota of \$340,000 has sold \$562,300 in bonds. The population quota is 1732 and bonds have been sold to 2135 persons. Population of the county is 23,098. The chairman is H. H. Wilcoxson of Carrollton.

Linn County, Mo., the birthplace of Major-General John P. Pershing, has exceeded, almost doubled, its quota of \$365,650. The county chairman is J. W. Wilcoxson of Linn. Bonds aggregating \$614,950 have been sold. He predicts the county will subscribe for at least \$750,000 worth of bonds.

Missouri, exclusive of St. Louis and St. Louis county, reports sales up to last night of \$18,435,750, or 89 per cent. of its quota of \$20,797,650. Fourteen counties in the State have reported they have exceeded their quota in sales of bonds.

St. Louis and St. Louis County, with a quota of \$9,000,000, have subscribed for \$18,935,250 worth of bonds or 48 per cent of their allotment. Sales today were handicapped because of a cold rain, but solicitors kept hammering and swelled the city's subscriptions appreciably.

Kirkwood is the first town in St. Louis County to go "over the top." At 6 o'clock last night, with the ringing of church bells and the blowing of whistles, Kirkwood went over the top over 100 per cent. Its quota was \$125,000 and it subscribed \$153,000.

LOAN DRIVE HALF FINISHED; ST. LOUIS DISTRICT IN LEAD

Indication That Half of Minimum Total Will Be Subscribed Today Does Not Satisfy Officials.

WASHINGTON, April 20. (By A. P.)—The Third Liberty Loan campaign is half over today, and indications are that half of the \$5,000,000,000 minimum total will be subscribed before night. This record does not satisfy Treasury officials, because they actually are aiming at a \$5,000,000,000 loan, with 20,000,000 subscribers.

The total reported to headquarters here has reached \$1,238,098,900. The subscriptions and percentage standings by districts last night were as follows:

DISTRICT	Subscriptions	Pct.
St. Louis	\$192,122,800	73
Chicago	199,446,200	46
Dallas	37,238,000	46
Kansas City	56,040,750	43
Boston	100,229,800	40
San Francisco	82,092,700	39
Minneapolis	41,250,000	38

New York	341,534,950	37
Philadelphia	93,411,250	37
Cleveland	112,700,000	37
Richmond	30,854,800	23
Atlanta	7,735,000	23

Must Overtop German Credits.

While American arms are meeting German force on the battlefield in France, American Liberty loans must match and overtop Germany's popular war credits, said a review issued by national loan headquarters.

As compared with the United States two war loans, the first for \$2,000,000,000 with 4,500,000 subscribers, and the second for \$3,808,000,000 with 9,600,000 or more subscribers, or a total of \$5,808,000,000 for the two, the German people have subscribed the equivalent of \$17,343,000,000 in seven loans, the greatest number of subscribers in any one of which was 6,768,000. This was in the sixth loan floated after more than two years of war, and about one in every ten of Germany's population bought bonds. In the United States about one in 11 subscribed to the second Liberty Loan.

For the third loan how being offered, the Treasury hopes to get 20,000,000 subscribers, and double Germany's best record for wide distribution of these Government war securities.

Germany is four times deeper in debt on account of the war than the United States, says the Liberty Loan review. Yet her population is only two-thirds as great and her national wealth is estimated as about one-third that of the United States. At the end of 1917 every man, woman and child in Germany bore, on an average, \$373 of public debt, while the per capita public debt of the United States is about \$75.

Germany's Huge Debt.

Germany's national debt last December was reported as \$25,408,000,000, of which \$24,343,000,000 has developed since the war started. The United States public debt before the third loan campaign started was about \$7,753,000,000, of which the \$5,808,000,000 of the first and second loans represent the bulk of the war debt.

Germany's seven war loans, according to the Liberty Loan review have been reported as follows:

No.	Subscribers	Amount
First	4,500,000	\$2,000,000,000
Second	9,600,000	\$3,808,000,000
Third	3,966,418	2,840,000,000
Fourth	5,279,645	2,560,000,000
Fifth	3,809,376	2,540,000,000
Sixth	6,768,000	3,600,000,000
Seventh	6,213,373	3,000,000,000

Austria-Hungary's public debt recently was \$19,018,000,000, of which \$13,955,000,000 has grown up since the war and most has been raised from popular loans. America's allies also have had "Liberty Loans" of their own, and all have raised proportionately more than the people of the United States have been called on to produce. Great Britain's public debt is above \$27,636,000,000; France's, \$22,227,000,000; Italy's, \$6,676,000,000. War has caused the bulk of these and from the pockets of the people has come most of the money to keep the war machinery going.

Your Want Ad in the Post-Dispatch will find a tenant for that furnished room who will appreciate it.

REED PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO STONE

Says in Speech That "Greatest Intellect in U. S." Disappeared When Missouri Senator Died.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20 (Special).—"Let's stand and drink to the memory of Missouri's great dead," was the sentiment proposed last night, by Senator James A. Reed, as he stood surrounded by hundreds of Democrats in one of the dining rooms of the Hotel Baltimore. The Senator had just finished a tribute to the late Senator W. J. Stone, given at the closing of the serving of a dinner in Senator Reed's honor.

The greatest intellect of the United States flattered out when Senator Stone took his departure from this sphere," said Senator Reed. "Since I have been in the Senate 56 Senators have died, and in the caucuses the usual steeptyped rule of announcing their deaths, the adoption of resolutions of respect and condolence and adjournment for the day followed. The death of Senator Stone had a more depressing effect on the Senate than any previous deaths. Every Senator in Washington was in his seat when I announced the death of the Missouri member, and there was not a dry eye in that body, not accustomed to tears. Republicans and Democrats alike broke down and wept, and there was more grief expressed in that chamber over the death of Senator Stone than I had observed in the 56 similar occasions since I have been there."

Referring to Senator Stone's patriotism, Reed said: "I'll not say that the country has lost its greatest patriot, but I will say this: There was no purer point of patriotism that flowed from the heart of any man that welled from the bosom of William Joel Stone."

"He was the kindest man I ever met, an exalted patriot, careful of the public weal, and he put the welfare of his country above everything else. He was a leader of men, not a follower; he hewed his own path and did not walk along the beaten paths. He stood for the things he believed to be right, whether it brought him popularity or criticism." Senator Reed was introduced by J. Leo Ryan, the toastmaster, as Missouri's senior Senator.

"I hoped I would never be called the senior Senator of Missouri," Reed said. "I had hoped as long as I was capable of serving that Senator Stone would be living and serve better than I would know how to serve."

Hurt When Truck Hits Auto.

Mrs. J. L. Minnis of 5284 Westminster place was bruised on the cheek yesterday afternoon when her automobile was hit by a heavy truck of the St. Louis Transfer Co. at Sixteenth and Pine streets.

Your Want Ad in the Post-Dispatch will find a tenant for that furnished room who will appreciate it.

3200 STRIKERS OUT HERE; 14,000 BACK AT WORK

Post-Dispatch Investigates Conditions Prevailing Here Since U. S. Settlement and Prevention Efforts Began.

THREE FIRMS REFUSE TO MEET STRIKERS

Federal Mediators State They Asked Officers of These Concerns to Confer With Men, but They Refused.

The Post-Dispatch yesterday canvassed the industrial situation to see what improvement had been brought about since the Government adopted a plan for settlement of all existing strikes and prevention of other strikes during the war.

Since the first strike in St. Louis, when street railway employees walked out on Feb. 2, which, as is well known, antedated the Government plan for strike settlements and strike prevention, approximately 14,150 striking employees have returned to their work in seven industries. There are out today about 3275 in five industries.

Strikes settled to date, and the number involved in each follow:

Department stores	1,000
Wagner Electric	3,000
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co.	3,500
Curtis Mfg. Co.	200
Garment workers	3,000
Bag workers	450
Establishments where employees are still on strike, and the number affected at each place, follow:	
St. Louis Screw Co.	900
Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.	600
St. Louis Metalware Co.	125
Grocery clerks	1,150
Biscuit makers	500

David W. Benjamin and Oscar F. Nelson, Commissioners of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, are trying to settle the strikes at the St. Louis Screw Co., the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co. and the St. Louis Metalware Co. Yesterday the two mediators expressed themselves as not hopeful of bringing about a settlement of these three strikes unless these employers, who they say have thus far declined to meet with their striking employees, change their attitude.

Statement by Conciliators.

Federal Conciliators Benjamin and Nelson, discussing the industrial situation, made the following statement:

"The strikes now in effect in St. Louis practically all occurred prior to the President's proclamation of the new national labor policy. We succeeded in the garment workers' situation, involving 3000 workers, in having the strike declared off and work resumed last Wednesday morning. In that case after four days of negotiations between the employers and the workers, in which we acted as mediators, no agreement was possible on the question of wages, hours and shop management, so we proposed that work be resumed with the understanding that all employees be reinstated without discrimination and that all grievances be submitted to the National Labor Board, headed by William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, for decision. This was agreed to by both sides. The strike of woodworkers, involving 300 men in the cabinet shops was adjusted the 10th inst. through conference arranged by us. The men had gone on strike for an increase in wage from 40 to 50 cents an hour. As a result of mediation they agreed to return to work with an increase of 7½¢ per hour, or 47½¢ per hour wage."

"In the case of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works where 600 men and women went on strike because the company discharged 56 men for joining a union and presenting a petition asking for a wage increase, the St. Louis Screw Co., where 700 employees went on strike March 29, because men were discharged for joining an organization through which to present requests for wage increase and the St. Louis Metalware Co., where 125 men struck on March 27 because of discharge of men to prevent their getting together to ask for wage increase with which to meet the increased cost of living—in each of these cases we have called on the president of the firm, namely, Mr. Mallinckrodt, Mr. E. J. Miller of the St. Louis Screw Co. and Mr. R. I. Niedringhaus, president of the St. Louis Metalware Co., and made the request in the name of the Government that they meet a committee of the strikers in our presence for the purpose of discussing the differences existing between and to make an effort to adjust them on the basis of the principles contained in the new National Labor Policy."

Requests Are Refused.

"In each of the above instances, the gentlemen mentioned, acting for their concerns have refused our request, despite the fact that we cited to them the words of President Wilson, who has said 'that it is clearly the duty of employers and employees to come into each other's presence and there discuss the differences existing between them.'"

"We recited to these gentlemen that the Government during these war times feel that it is the third party to every labor dispute. The efficiency of our nation is decidedly impaired by reason of the production being curtailed and men and women being out of work or shifted from one establishment or industry to another."

"We told these employers that it was clearly their patriotic duty to at least make an effort to reach an understanding with their employees in order that industrial production could be resumed and kept at a maximum."

"Notwithstanding this appeal the request of the Government was refused in these instances. We are satisfied that these employers are acting in union and by agreement among themselves to defeat the efforts of governmental agencies for conciliation."

"If there is to be any allegations made with reference to lack of patriotism, failure to co-operate with the Government in connection with labor disputes such a stigma and its odium must fall on the shoulders of the person or persons who refuse to accept and abide by the governmental request as contained in the National Labor Policy."

Replying to the statement of Nelson and Benjamin, Edward Mallinckrodt, president of the Mallinckrodt Chemical, said:

"We refused the request of Nelson to meet a union committee of our employees because we did not believe it necessary. The strike at our plant is over and all our employees are back at work. We have never refused to meet our own employees in conferences concerning wages or working conditions."

E. J. Miller, president of St. Louis Screw Co., said he gave Nelson and Benjamin a three hours' audience, but did not accede to their request as the men on strike were no longer considered in the employ of the company. Miller said about 50 per cent of the men had returned to work.

Efforts of a Post-Dispatch reporter to get in communication with R. I. Niedringhaus of the St. Louis Metalware Co., the third man mentioned in the statement, were unavailable.

George Orris, general organizer of the Carpenters' Union, and J. W. Williams, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, today sent a telegram to Washington asking that the National War Labor Board be sent to St. Louis to consider differences between employers and employees here. The carpenters' unions are trying to unionize the plants of the St. Louis Car Co. and other large concerns.

The telegram is addressed to Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson. The text follows:

\$100 Liberty Bond for Best Liberty Bond Sale Anecdote

THE Post-Dispatch will give a one-hundred-dollar Liberty Bond for the best true story of the sale of a Liberty Bond of the 3d series. The 2000 designated bond salesmen and the army of volunteers who are selling bonds are invited to send in their experiences. Names and addresses must be supplied—not necessarily for publication. Obviously anecdotes must be brief. Address Liberty Bond Editor, Post-Dispatch.

Do not send in essays and advertising slogans urging the sale of Liberty Bonds. The award is to be given for the best true, interesting anecdote about the actual sale of a Liberty Bond.

GOMPERS CALLS SOCIALISM POISONOUS GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Declares There Is No Such Thing Today As An American Socialist Party.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20. (By A. P.)—Socialism in America was branded as poisonous German propaganda by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in a speech in behalf of the Liberty Loan here yesterday.

"There is no such thing as an American Socialist party," Mr. Gompers told an audience of 1500. "The American Socialist organization is merely a branch of the one in Germany—it is part of German propaganda."

Mr. Gompers declared he had been changed from "the most active pacifist in America to a good fighter," and he said that labor will not meet in a peace movement until the war is over and labor parties of all countries can be represented.

EDWARD C. KEHR, LAWYER, DIES

Edward C. Kehr, one of the oldest lawyers in St. Louis, died at 8:30 a. m. today at his home, 2100 Waverly place. He was 80 years old and had practiced law in St. Louis 60 years. He had been in poor health for more than a year, but continued to visit his office up to two weeks ago. His death followed a stroke of apoplexy.

Kehr was a member of Congress in the '70s, but held no other public office. He never married and his only surviving relatives, he had extensive holdings of real estate. The funeral probably will be Monday.

Patriotic Meeting in Weston.

A patriotic meeting will be held at Evergreen and Easton avenues, Weston, tonight, beginning at 8:30 o'clock. There will be four speakers and Liberty Bonds will be sold.

The labor situation is critical in St. Louis. Employers who have war orders refuse to meet employees in accordance with the National War Labor Board policy. Some have refused mediation of our Government conciliators. Workers are losing confidence in the Government's ability to make employers deal fairly with employees.

Strikes on a wholesale order are imminent if someone is not sent here immediately to curb employers. The employers are unfair to employees and consistently refuse to meet with Government conciliators. The situation is slowly, but surely, destroying the patriotism of workers and their confidence in our Government.

"We request that your National War Labor Board convene in St. Louis immediately."

The Government mediators mentioned in the telegram are Benjamin Nelson and Maj. James Tole of the Army Ordnance Department. Maj. Tole has been devoting part of his time toward a satisfactory adjustment of conditions at the Wagner Electric Co., where 700 employees returned to work March 15 on Maj. Rogers' promise that a satisfactory adjustment would be made by the Government.

NO TIME FOR SICKNESS.

You must keep strong. Take Father John's Medicine: body-builder.

Four Autos Stolen, One Recovered.

Four automobiles were reported stolen yesterday afternoon and last night. One was recovered. The others belonged to C. W. Scudder, 75 Vandeventer place; Myron R. Sturtevant, 5542 Waterman avenue, and Robert L. Dutton, 17 North Taylor avenue.

Loftie Broke & Co. will give you credit on diamonds. 2d floor, 300 N. 9th—ADV.

Held Up and Robbed of \$20.

John Gath of 234 St. Louis avenue told the police that he was held up last night by two men at Main street and Clark avenue and robbed of \$20.

WATCH

For Our Big Money-Saving SALE—

In Tomorrow's, Sunday's, Post-Dispatch

Phoenix Furniture Co. 11th and Olive Sts.

YOUTH ACCUSED OF KILLING RIVAL IN WOMAN'S HOME

Reported to Have Said He Was Glad Wounded Man Died, but Denies He Did Shooting.

John E. Weller, 21 years old, a huckster of 1304 South Broadway, arrested yesterday at 4:30 p. m., an hour after his successful rival for the affections of a woman had been fatally shot in the woman's home, was taken to the city hospital to face the dying man and was told that his rival had died almost as he entered the hospital.

"That's good," he remarked. Policemen who arrested Weller and told him he was accused of shooting his rival said that Weller replied: "I won't let any man put me off. I hope he dies."

The dead man was Clarence Rodgers, 19, a machinist, of 4461 Lee avenue. He was shot in the home of Mrs. Mamie Fatchet, 22, a widow residing at 1023 Armstrong avenue.

The story told to the police by Lawrence Raedle, 20, a machinist of 3323 Klein street, and Mrs. Bessie Stout, 19, 1214 South Eighteenth street, who were in Mrs. Fatchet's home when the shooting occurred, is that Rodgers and Raedle had gone to the house, Rodgers to call on Mrs. Fatchet and Raedle to see Mrs. Stout, who is Mrs. Fatchet's sister. Mrs. Fatchet was downtown shopping when the men arrived.

Raedle and Mrs. Stout said that Weller entered the kitchen door with a revolver in his hand and went to a front room where Rodgers and Raedle were talking.

"Throw up your hands," was his order. Raedle complied, but Rodgers started toward Weller, who fired. Rodgers fell with a bullet in his abdomen.

Raedle said that Weller bent over Rodgers and asked: "Are you a snitch?"

Rodgers replied "No," according to Raedle. Rodgers at the city hospital refused to say who shot him.

Weller was arrested in front of 1714 South Broadway, a few blocks away. He denied having been at the Fatchet home and denied all knowledge of the shooting. Mrs. Stout and Raedle were held as witnesses and Mrs. Fatchet, who went to the station last night to make inquiries about the shooting, also was held. She became hysterical and could not discuss the supposed rivalry of Rodgers and Weller.



The Sale of Sales

Will Begin Monday, April 22nd

THERE is one occasion each season which makes an irresistible appeal to the women of St. Louis who discriminate in the selection of apparel, and who do not overlook the opportunity for saving. We refer to our

Semi-Annual Sale of Outer Apparel

Whatever your activities may be, be sure to give this event the attention it deserves next Monday morning.

See details in Sunday's papers.

Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND LEADER
SOUTH WASHINGTON—SEVENTH & LUCAS

Text of President McCulloch's Plea for United Railways Before the City Club

FLEXIBLE RATE OF FARES SHOULD BE FRANCHISE LAW FEATURE, U. R. HEAD SAYS

Declares Ideal Ordinance Should Permit of Re-adjustments Under Changing Condition and Protect Both Public and Investor.

Richard McCulloch, president of the United Railways Co. in a luncheon address at the City Club yesterday, argued in favor of an increase in street car fare, and said the ideal franchise ordinance would be one which would provide a flexible rate of fare to be re-adjusted when conditions may require.

The 30-year franchise ordinance, known as the "compromise" ordinance, recently enacted, is not ideal, McCulloch declared. An ideal ordinance, he said, would couple absolute protection of investors with absolute regulation. The flexible fare plan, he believes, was a necessary part of such protection.

He did not indicate positively what the company would do to accept the ordinance, but said he hoped it would be "accepted by both parties." The company has one year in which to file such acceptance, or it can defer acceptance until six months after the war ends.

He took occasion to deprecate the proposal to submit the ordinance to a referendum vote. Such action, he said, would "delay a settlement which is a fairly good solution of a difficult problem," and would entail a large expense to the city.

Text of Speech.
The text of McCulloch's address follows:

"In discussing the affairs of the United Railways Co. in my only proper place, I should begin by telling you what constitutes the company.

The company has 450 miles of track, of which 350 are located in the city and 100 in the county of St. Louis. It operates about 3,500 cars night and morning and gives work to from 5,000 to 6,000 employees, paying out last year in wages the sum of, approximately, \$4,750,000. The earnings for 1917 were something over \$1,000,000, and the company carries each day considerably over 1,000,000 passengers, of whom about 400,000 ride free on transfers. During the year 1917 the railways paid about \$785,000 in taxes, of which 85 per cent went to the city of St. Louis and the schools. This estimate of taxes does not include the so-called mill tax which, if added to the amount actually paid, would make the taxes of the United Railways Co. something over \$1,000,000 for the year 1917.

The Controversies.
There have arisen during the last few years certain controversies between the United Railways Co. and the city of St. Louis, which have seriously affected the credit of the United Railways Co. and have made St. Louis famous as a city which oppresses its most important public utility. The interests of both parties called for a settlement.

The controversies are two in number. (1) The matter of the so-called mill tax, which places a 2-per-cent tax upon the earnings of the Railways company in addition to the property tax assessed against all owners of property, and in addition to the franchise taxes specified in the various ordinances, and (2) the attack by the city on the underlying franchises of the company, the city claiming that the right of the company to operate street railways on the public streets expires at the termination of each individual franchise, while the company claimed that these underlying franchises had been extended by two blanket franchises. (1) The St. Louis transit franchise extending to 1929, and (2) the Central

Transit franchise extending to 1949. When the franchise of the Jefferson Avenue line expired in 1911 the city brought quo warranto proceedings to determine by what right the Railways company continued the operation of this line. The Railways company won this case in the Circuit Court, and the case was then appealed by the city to the Supreme Court of Missouri, where it is now pending.

"It is likely that if 15 years ago both parties had had the advantage of recent experience, these controversies would not have arisen. The mill tax law was enacted, not as a just demand on the part of the city, but in a spirit of resentment against the company for real or fancied grievances, and people now understand that excessive taxation of a street railway comes out of the service and out of the wages of its employees. Furthermore, it is difficult to see what advantage there could be to the city in attacking the franchise of the company, thus affecting its credit and hampering it in its ability to raise new money or to refinance its maturing obligations. However, these controversies had arisen, and the more they were talked about the more fruitful a source of contention they became.

Efforts Toward a Settlement.
In 1911 an effort was made to settle these controversies by city legislation, but the effort came to naught on account of the opposition of the then existing Municipal Public Service Commission which opposed the proposed ordinance. On Nov. 22, 1915, a committee representing the Board of Directors of the United Railways Company made a plea addressed to the city, asking for an adjustment of these controversies on the following basis:

"1. That the city recognize the franchise of the company until 1949.

"2. That the city grant the United Railways Company a period of years in which to pay the accrued mill tax.

"3. That the current mill tax either be repealed or be reduced to such a figure as would be determined as fair both from the standpoint of the city and the company.

"After this plea had been made nothing was done in the matter until the following June, when a committee composed of the Mayor, Comptroller and three members of the Board of Aldermen was appointed to confer with a committee representing the Board of Directors of the United Railways Company, with the idea of arriving at a plan of settlement which would be fair to both parties.

"The United Railways Co. never, at any time, requested anything except a settlement of the three points enumerated above. The experts of the city, however, drew up an ordinance intended to give the city many advantages which it did not at that time possess. The first plan proposed was that of a partnership between the company and the city, somewhat along the lines of the Chicago and Kansas City settlement plans, in which the city takes its chances with the company on a division of the net returns after the operating expenses, renewals and interest on investment are taken care of. This ordinance represented the latest and most approved settlement plan, but on account of the fact that it did not guarantee that the city would receive as much in net returns as it at present receives in taxes, the proposed ordinance met with considerable objection. Another ordinance was then drawn up by the city experts, abandoning the partnership idea and giving to the city 3 per cent of the gross receipts in lieu of all franchise and mill taxes.

The Final Ordinance.
After much delay and many amendments the ordinance was finally passed by the Municipal Assembly on March 29 and signed by the Mayor on April 10, 1918. Unless a referendum vote is invoked within 60 days the ordinance is now a law. The principal features of this ordinance are as follows:

"1. The franchise rights of the United Railways Co. are validated until April 12, 1949.

"2. The company is required to reduce its outstanding mortgage indebtedness and capital stock to the capital value established in the ordinance.

"3. A board of control, consisting of one member appointed by the city and one member appointed by the company, shall pass upon all proposed extensions, additions and betterments, and on all charges to capital account. In the event of disagreement a third temporary member shall be appointed by the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

"4. The city has the right, after the expiration of 10 years, and at any five-year period thereafter, to purchase the railway system at its then capital value.

"5. The capital value of the property is established at \$60,000,000, plus the cost of any additions or betterments made to the property after the taking effect of this ordinance. This capital value is subject to a valuation to be made by the Missouri Public Service Commission.

"6. At the expiration of the franchise, if the city grants a new franchise to another party the city shall require this grantee to purchase the property of the company at its then capital value.

"7. The rate of fare is established within the city limits at five cents for adults and two and one-half cents for children, with the provision that if, and when, the Missouri Public Service Commission, or other legally constituted rate making authority shall have the jurisdiction to lawfully alter these rates, then the rate of fare shall be such as shall be lawfully ordered by such authority. Free transfers are required under the same conditions.

"8. The company is authorized to haul mail, express and freight material tracks from its main lines for this purpose.

"9. The standards of service prescribed by the Missouri Public Service Commission in its order of May 4, 1915, are written into the ordinance.

"10. The company is required to pay the unpaid mill tax and interest accrued thereon (approximately \$2,300,000) in 10 annual payments, the first payment due within 30 days after the final approval of the ordinance by the City of St. Louis.

"11. The United Railways Company is required to pay one-half of per cent of its gross receipts in lieu of mill tax and all franchise taxes. This tax may be increased at any time during the life of the franchise to not exceeding 3 per cent of the gross receipts.

"12. All net earnings in excess of 7 per cent of the capital value may hereafter be required by the Board of Control for the reduction of fares or the reduction of capital value.

"13. The company is given 12 months from the final approval of this ordinance by the city within which to file its acceptance, or six months after the conclusion of the war, if the war should continue longer than 12 months.

"It may be frankly stated that both from the standpoint of the city of St. Louis and the United Railways Co., this is not an ideal ordinance, but it is probably the best compromise which can be agreed upon by both parties at the present time. In this ordinance the city is given the right to purchase the property of the company on certain terms, it has a voice in the extensions and betterments to be made by the company, which it does not possess at present, and it has as much authority over the equipment and service of the company as it can possess under the terms of the State public service law.

"From the standpoint of the company the ordinance has two advantages: (First) That the present franchises of the company are validated, thus removing the cloud which has interfered with financing in the past, and (second) the psychological effect which the fact that a settlement has been made and peace has been declared will have in the relations of the company and the city for the future. The relief from mill tax and franchise taxes is of minor importance. The city retains the right to increase in the future its tax to nearly its present proportions, and, furthermore, the immediate decrease in taxes is small as compared with the tremendous increase in operating expenses which the company is facing at the present time.

Objections to the Ordinance.
The principal objections to the passage of the ordinance have come through a misunderstanding of its conditions. The ordinance has been criticized as a 30-year grant, when, as a matter of fact, it does not constitute a grant but is merely a recognition of franchises passed long ago which were considered good at the time they were passed, which formed the basis for the financial structure of the company and without which the consolidated system of street railways in the city could not have come into existence. As a matter of fact, if the St. Louis Transit and Central Traction franchises are ignored, the underlying franchises, which are unquestioned, have many years yet to run. The Lindell Railway franchise, comprising the Park, Olive, Market, Laclede, Park, Compton, Vandeventer and Taylor lines, the cream of the system, is unquestioned until 1942.

"There need be no uneasiness on the part of the public as to the valuation of \$60,000,000 put upon the property of the United Railways Co. in the ordinance. In the testimony before the State Public Service Commission in the fare increase case, both the city's expert and the company's expert testified that the property was worth \$70,000,000 or more, the city's expert testifying that \$60,000,000 was a "bargain price." Mr. Allison, who made the valuation for the company, testified that the value of the property (not at war prices) was \$72,000,000. Furthermore, as an additional safeguard to the city, the ordinance specifies that the value of the property may be determined any time within two years by the State Public Service Commission, and that the value so determined shall become the value for purchase and earnings.

"Another of the criticisms of the ordinance has been that it does not give the city supervision over the service of the company. The financing, equipment and service of all street railways in the State of Missouri are under the State Public Service Law and entirely under the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission. This commission has no right to delegate its authority, and the supervision of the commission under the law is as absolute as could be expressed in any ordinance passed by the city.

"In the ordinance the city has insisted that the capitalization of the company be reduced to \$60,000,000 or to such figure as may be established as a valuation of the property of the company by the State Public Service Commission. In order to put this requirement into effect it is necessary to reduce the present capitalization of something like \$100,000,000 to \$60,000,000, thus requiring the consent of the various security holders. As a matter of justice and as a matter of common sense it is apparent that the security holders of the railways company are not going to consent to a reduction of the face value of their holdings unless their rights under existing franchises are recognized. The various objectors to this ordinance assume ideal conditions, they ignore existing rights, and they propose franchises which no sane investor would accept. As a matter of fact, under the absolute regulation prescribed by the State law, a franchise, no matter what are its provisions, is merely a permit on the part of the city to operate. What it is to be operated, how it is to be operated, and how it is to be financed are matters entirely within the control of the State Public Service Commission.

"Under the circumstances a referendum vote on this ordinance, which was passed by the Municipal Assembly by a vote of 28 to 1, would merely serve to delay a settlement which is a fairly good solution of a difficult problem. The city would be put to the expense of an election, and the company would be delayed at least six months in adjusting its affairs. As stated above, this settlement is not an ideal one, but it is one which we hope will be accepted as a compromise by both parties.

An Ideal Settlement.
If you ask me to suggest the terms for an ideal franchise, I would begin by stating that with absolute regulation should go absolute protection. If the investor is asked to put his capital into a public service enterprise and allow a municipal or State regulating body to determine how such an enterprise is to be operated, he should receive absolute protection on his investment, and such absolute protection is guaranteed he will become more and more attracted to the enterprise.

"New investors must be attracted, however, because a street railway in a growing city cannot stand still. It must progress. It constantly needs new money for the extensions demanded by public, and the betterments and improvements necessary to keep the railway up to the latest development of the art. In the long run, it is poor policy on the part of any municipality to take any action which will prevent its street railway investments from being unattractive.

Application for Fare Increase.
In view of these conditions, the United Railways Co., on Feb. 5, 1918, asked the State Public Service Commission to grant such an increase in fares as would permit the company to meet its obligations and pay to its trainmen the wages which were amounting to 10 cents per hour, with a proportional increase to other employees. Its application for increase in revenue was hastened by the strike of Feb. 2 to Feb. 8. In the settlement of the strike the company agreed that it would request such an increase in fares as would enable it to pay its trainmen this increase, which is considered justifiable on account of the present increased cost of living.

"The City of St. Louis contested the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission to alter the rate of fare, but the commission assumed jurisdiction and the case has now been presented to them. It is hoped that there will be no more delay and that the State Public Service

commission will grant the company's speedy relief.

"Without going into details, the company showed in its case before the commission that it is facing, during 1918, an increase in the cost of materials of \$231,000, a possible increase in taxes of \$972,000 and an estimated wage increase, based on an increase of 10 cents per hour to the trainmen, of \$1,470,000. It showed that during the year 1918, on account of these increases, the United Railways Co. will have a deficit of \$2,453,000 in earning its operating expenses and fixed charges, and a deficit of \$3,529,000 in earning its operating expenses and interest at 6 per cent on a valuation of \$60,000,000.

"The city did not question the estimate as to the probable increase in the cost of materials. The city's expert testified that the probable increase in the cost of materials was not questioned only as to the probable action of the State authorities in assessing property at the full valuation required this year. They did, however, question the company's estimate as to the probable increase in the cost of materials.

"An attempt was made by the city attorney to show that the passage of the ordinance would give the company the necessary relief by a decrease in the mill tax and franchise taxes. Since the ordinance requires, before becoming effective, a financial reorganization of the company, which is at present impossible, it is extremely unlikely that any relief from this source may be obtained during the present year. Furthermore, the relief from taxation proposed in the ordinance is only a small portion of the increased expenses of the company.

The Interest of Employers.
The necessity for action, both in the passage of the ordinance and in the presentation of the fare increase case, became especially acute on account of the unionization of the United Railways employees and their demands for increased wages. Previous to the strike in February the relations between the company and its employees had been close and cordial. There would have been no strike if the company had been financially able to increase the wages of its employees in proportion to the increased cost of living. The officers of the company regretted that the men took the action they did, because there was no necessity for the cessation of work which paralyzed all industries in the city for the space of a week. They viewed the action of their employees more with sorrow than with anger. The men now realize that on account of the tremendous burdens placed upon the railways company and the affliction of the fixed rate of fare it is necessary for the company to increase its revenues before increases may be made in the rates. They are relying upon us to fight their battles, and the company is doing its utmost to gain for them the increase in wages to which they are entitled.

Quar Economies.
For some reason it has become the fashion to treat public utilities as a different sort of business from other enterprises of a similar magnitude and to imagine that they are exempt from the well understood laws of economics. There is no criticism of the grocer who raises the price of eggs because the farmer charges more for them, or of the

manufacturer who raises his prices to correspond with the increased cost of material and the increased cost of doing business. The street railway is no different from any other business, in that nothing may be taken out of it which is not first put into it. When the nickel only purchases what three cents formerly purchased the railway company has the same reason for raising its rate of fare as the grocer has for raising the price of eggs.

"Some of our dearly beloved newspaper friends are especially apt at this sort of economic gymnastics. They assume a hypocritical attitude with reference to public utilities and condemn practices to which they themselves resort. One of our dear friends which, in the past, has rarely been specialized upon the United Railways Co. and has conducted a drive upon us whenever news was slack, has now, after firing its 75-millimeter guns, retired to a position already prepared and doubled its own price.

Ancient History.
In the recent discussion of United Railway problems much has been said regarding the capitalization of the company and its financial set up. There is this to be said in this connection. The morals and business methods of the United Railways Co. twenty years ago, when it was organized, were no better and no worse than was customary at that time in enterprises of a similar magnitude. It was customary to capitalize future expectations, and before the days of public service regulation it was entirely proper to capitalize franchises, because they then had a value which has since disappeared. At that time American cities were growing by leaps and bounds, electric traction was a novelty and the promoters of

electric railways had rosy dreams as to the future of the business. They did not then understand the tremendous depreciation of equipment, the increasing burden of haul, the transfer burden, the expense of damage claims, the rapidly mounting cost of material and labor, and the disastrous automobile competition, all of which the street railways have since had to meet. Many other enterprises of great magnitude have been capitalized upon expectations and have succeeded. It is the misfortune of the street railway industry that it has failed to develop into the bonanza which at one time it was supposed to be. However, it is my contention that much more progress would be made if we ceased to talk about ancient history and meet our present problems face to face.

"I want to say that those of us who work for the United Railways Co. are proud of that institution. In spite of what has been said of it, its business methods are as fair and honest as those of any institution in this city, and there is no enterprise in this city which is conducted with greater regard for the interests of the public, or which renders a more important service to the community."

Rest values in diamonds, Ray terms, 10-15. B. & CO., 2d floor, 308 N. 2d.

Clayton Church Eliminates German.

At a meeting of its voting members Thursday evening, the Evangelical Lutheran Bethel Church of Clayton resolved to discontinue the use of the German language. Early service, twice a month besides the regular Sunday English services at 11 o'clock. The resolution eliminates these early services.

WHEATLESS DAYS. By P. H. M. Conklin.

book of use to wish to economize with Mr. Hoover.

"MARSH." By R. H. M. Conklin.

A recap of the original B. & CO. book of use to wish to economize with Mr. Hoover.

WORLD PERIODICAL. By P. H. M. Conklin.

members of the ton University.

By "American Right." Henry Van Dyke.

perished." by T. E. S. Corwin.

of Power. Impression of "World American." by Peril and Am.

the Far East." "World Peril and Am."

by P. M. Brown.

A LIVELY "W" around system and contain for readers who suspended interest every chapter.

story is in English only. Thorald, a cl.

Manhandling, a cl.

home because of the three characters.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-goods" are but experiments in the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic, Diarrhoea, allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THEY GAVE THIS RUN-DOWN MAN VINOL

And He Got Back His Strength and Energy

"I was all 'fagged out,' run down, no appetite, nervous, sleepless nights and during the day I was not fit to work. A friend told me to take Vinol. I did so, and can now eat three square meals a day. I sleep well, am alert, active, strong and well and have gained eleven pounds."

A. W. Higby, Sheboygan, Wis.

This is because Vinol contains the elements needed to create a healthy appetite and restore strength. The complete formula is printed on every package. This is your protection.

Chas. H. Fletcher & Co. Vinol is sold in St. Louis by Wolf-Wilson Drug Store, 1015-1017 Market St., and the Vinol agency sign, and the Vinol agency sign, and the Vinol agency sign.

THIN PEOPLE GAIN FLESH

Taking Father John's Medicine, The Pure Food Medicine

The elements of which Father John's Medicine is composed are pure and nourishing food elements which strengthen and build new tissue and strength for those who are weak and run down. It is free from alcohol and dangerous drugs in any form. Best for colds and coughs.—ADV.

Window Shades Cleaned

24 Branches

STOP IT NOW AND AR-LON

INDIGESTION, GASTRITIS, BOWEL TROUBLE, PILES, HEART PALPITATION, NERVOUSNESS, AND ALL THE OTHERS WHICH ARE QUICKLY RELIEVED BY AR-LON

Trade-Mark Registered

All good druggists have it or will get it for you. It is the only medicine of its kind that has been tested by thousands of those who have been benefited.

GRISER MEDICINE CO. 5123 Pasadena St. Louis, Mo.

Church Music

Drives Dull Care Away; and, in Its Place, the Fullest Feeling of Contentment Springs Forth!

There is no misunderstanding the charm of the music that floods the church on the Sabbath day. From the very first note in the swelling chorus of voices a sense of utter satisfaction comes to the entire congregation.

Look to the Women's Page of the Saturday POST-DISPATCH

for there you will find the Church Announcement Section which lists the services of St. Louis' leading churches. Let it be your guide!

Go to church regularly! It's easy to form the habit! Besides, it's one of those good habits that can't be broken easily.

You'll Not Regret It!

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REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"TRIP TO LOTUSLAND." By Archie Bell. A delightful account of a six weeks' tour through Japan, accompanied by unusually attractive illustrations.

"VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE MOVEMENT, ITS PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES." By John M. Brewer. The author is head of the department of psychology and education at Los Angeles State Normal School and was formerly instructor in education at Harvard University.

"TOUR WAR TAXES." By J. Fredrick Essary. A guide through the complexities of the present law, for the enlightenment of the taxpayer.

"FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS." By the author of the Russian Court Memoirs. The whole story of the events which led up to the Russian revolution.

"WAR NURSING: A TEXT-BOOK FOR THE AUXILIARY NURSE." By Minnie Goodnow. The author, a war nurse in France, gives complete instructions for the care of a ward of wounded men from arrival to discharge.

"THE MAKING OF WOMEN: OR, ESSAYS IN FEMINISM." By A. Maude Hayden; edited by Victor Gollancz. Seven essays on the aims and development of the feminist movement.

"UNDERGRADUATE AND HIS COLLEGE." By Frederick P. Kappel. Equally useful to the professional educator and to the boy or the parent who is anxiously considering whether the college course is worth while.

"WITLESS AND MEATLESS DAYS." By P. D. Partridge and H. M. Conklin. A timely handbook of use to housewives who wish to economize in accordance with Mr. Hoover's suggestions.

"MAHATMA." By Rabindranath Tagore. A group of stories translated from the original Bengali.

"WORLD PERIL: AMERICA'S INTEREST IN THE WAR." By members of the faculty of Princeton University. Includes an introduction by President H. B. Olin.

"AMERICAN RIGHTS IMPERILED." By Henry Van Dyke; "Democracy Imperiled," by T. J. Wertenbaker; "International Law Imperiled," by E. R. Corwin; "The World Balance of Power Imperiled," by M. W. Tyler; "World Peril and Two Americas," by C. R. Hall; "World Peril and American Interests in the Far East," by M. W. Tyler; and "World Peril and World Peace," by P. M. Brown.

"A LIVELY SPY STORY." "WAS CACHED." By W. Douglas Newton is woven around the German spy system and contains plenty of action for readers who like a book with suspended interest at the close of every chapter. The scene of the story is in England and Nurse Cicely, Thorold, a chemist, and Phillip Mainwaring, a Lieutenant who is home because of a wounded leg, are the three characters who bring a lot

of German spies to their undoing. The nurse discovers the thread to the spy system when a Zeppelin patient before dying reveals that he was struck by one of his country's own bombs and delivers to her some code papers. Fellow spies learn this and then follows an exciting struggle for possession of those papers for they contain instructions where to find a cache of one million dollars as well as other developments. After many encounters in which the nurse sticks with her two companions they succeed in solving the code and finding the cache. Then the nurse and chemist discover that they have fallen in love with each other. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A STUDY OF THE SOLDIER SPIRIT.

THOMAS TILPADI. Author of "The Cross at the Front," now in the fifth edition, has written another book upon his experiences as a field chaplain with the British army in Flanders. This book is entitled "The Soul of the Soldier." It clearly aims to reveal the inner heart of the men on the Western front as he has seen them in 18 months of service. He does not deal with military operations, but with incidents in which the soldier is most clearly seen. He pictures life in the trenches as brutal and terrifying, but shows that the men themselves are never brutalized or terrorized for, as he says, "there is something great and noble there that keeps their life pure and sweet and gentle and chivalrous."

One of his stories that illustrates his point is of the killing of a white swan that had seemed to have a charmed life, having been in the line of fire for three years before it was shot down. To the men, he said, the war took on a deeper shade of tragedy from that day. (Fleming A. Revell & Co.)

A FINE SEA STORY.

TO those who like real sea stories, "Alone in the Caribbean" will be a treat. It is Frederic E. Fensler's narrative of a 500-mile voyage among the Lesser Antilles in a sailing canoe about 20 feet over all. It was strictly a pleasure sail and it was not hampered by any schedule. He took his time, stopping wherever he chose as long as his fancy dictated. The book has enough adventure to spice its travelogue aspects and one feels on completing it that one has a better idea of the Lesser Antilles than could have been obtained in any other way than by visiting the islands themselves (Doran).

A NOVELIST'S WAR IMPRESSIONS.

UNDER the rather too comprehensive title "Great Britain at War," Jeffery Farnol, the novelist, has grouped impressionistic articles on his observations on the war front, and in the shipyards and munition factories of England. Close contact with gas and bombing, aviation incidents, visits to Arras and Ypres, and a chapter, purposely made hideous in its realism, on a home because of a wounded leg, are the three characters who bring a lot

LIGHT ON RELIGION IN RUSSIA. The late Gregory Rasputin was "a bad lot," Americans hardly need a new book to convince them of this, after the many accounts they have read of the intriguing and libidinous "saint" of the Russian imperial court, in the last days of the Romanoff dynasty. "The Mad Monk of Russia, Illdor," is the life story of Sergei Michailovich Trufanov, unfrocked Russian monk, whose name in religion was Illdor. It is mainly a story of Rasputin, and as such it merely helps to confirm the baleful impression which Rasputin's career has already made on readers in this country.

But incidentally, perhaps unconsciously, the writer tells much which explains the present low state of the Russian state church, and which accounts for its sad and utter collapse as a vital force in the time of Russia's greatest need.

At a low ebb, indeed, were the dignity of a dynasty, and the life of a church, which could furnish incidents as this writer relates. Quoting Rasputin as his authority, Illdor relates the familiar story of Rasputin's ascendancy over the Czar and Czarina, through his lucky prediction of the birth of their son, the Grand Duke Olga for her infatuation whom she had seen at church. He said he made her kneel before him, and then, passing his hands over her, he prayed in a wild way, crying "Devil, devil, I command thee to depart!" He boasted that in this way he had completely cured her.

"Occasionally, as the Czarvitch grew up, the Empress appeared slightly weary of the holy man's eccentricities. It was for this reason that Rasputin entered into partnership with Mme. Virovova, the Czarina's lady-in-waiting, and Dr. Badameff, unofficial court physician. Whenever their power was waning, or they needed money, they gave the little Czarvitch a yellow powder which made him ill without actually endangering his life. Dr. Badameff provided the powders, while Rasputin and Virovova found opportunities to administer them. Rasputin once told me, with a laugh, that the Czar and Czarina had neglected him of late, but that the little yellow powder would restore their faith in him. As soon as the Czarvitch became ill, Virovova would remind Alexandra that the saint alone could restore him to health. Rasputin would appear, and the illness would immediately vanish, the powders having been discontinued."

Owing to this continual taking of drugs, the Czarvitch can never become a normal man. His fragility and pininess astonish everyone. The first time I met him, he behaved almost like an imbecile. In telling of the pro-German efforts of Rasputin, Illdor represents him as exclaiming: "Do you think that I am not doing a good deed in trying to stop bloodshed? I will sign a separate peace; I will sign it. The Czar does not want it, but the Czarina and I, we want it. We will break his will. I am negotiating directly with the Kaiser. We must have peace, because if peace does not come soon the monarchy will perish. I will make an anti-proposition to England. I will tell her that we are sacrificing men in this war, and that if she wants us to go on, she must give us three billions in gold. If England refuses, we will sign a separate peace."

Illdor names his wife as a witness to this conversation. The fact that both Illdor and Rasputin had wives seems astonishing and prompts the query what is meant in Russia by the word "monk."

Rasputin, the writer says, was killed not by Grand Duke, jealous of his influence at court, but by Prince Felix Sumarakoff, whose wife Rasputin was attempting to seduce from him. This tragedy occurred after Illdor had been driven as an exile to this country.

Photographs of several Russian documents, with translations of the contents, appear as inserts in the book, as proof of the authenticity of some of the assertions made. The book is well printed and handsomely illustrated, with a rather garish cover. (Century Co.)

THE ENLISTING WIFE.

THE Enlisting Wife, by Grace S. Richmond, is a companion story to "The Whistling Mother," and is a story of comfort for war brides as the other was a lesson in courage to the mother of a soldier. The enlisting wife is led by her father-in-law, who is a clergyman, to find strength and comfort in spiritual things. It is a short story told in the form of a journal kept by the young wife, recording the incidents of her wedding, her husband's departure within a few hours, her anxieties, the receipt of his letters and her hopes and expectation of a son. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

DR. ABBOTT'S LENTEN BOOK.

"THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST," a book of Lenten meditations and prayers, is a timely little volume of reasonable thoughts beautifully expressed by Dr. Lyman S. Abbott. The themes are Life, Love, Consecration, Religion, Sacrifice and Victory. Each is treated in relation to the days that immediately preceded the tragedy of Gethsemane and Golgotha and each is introduced with appropriate verses and concluded with a prayer. (Dutton.)

It may be true that it is more difficult than usual to secure the right sort of workers—most of them being employed; but IF THE WORKER YOU NEED IS TO BE FOUND, a Post-Dispatch Want Ad will bring him.

DAMN!
A Book of Calumny.

A MONG the great volume of books that are dumped into the stalls from which seekers feed their minds upon there is more or less disappointment by misleading titles. If the author is well-known the title is of secondary consideration for the reason that a book lover will purchase on the strength of the author's reputation as a clever writer.

But a new writer who wants to rush into the limelight as creator of one of the year's best sellers must necessarily have "something to sting the eye of the public."

Perhaps that is why H. L. Mencken called his book of calumny "Damn!" It might better have been labeled: "Looking at Life Through the Wrong End of the Telescope." This suggestion is borne out by quotations from newspaper book reviewers on the book's wrappers which are labeled: "What the timid have said." Summing up these criticisms we have such notations as "Too flippant," "Too egotistical," "Too bizzare," "Too petulant," "Too damned critical."

Quite so!

Then we have one critic who refers to the author as "One of earth's curious creatures."

And still another: "Under the cloak of unconventionality he conceals immorality."

But perhaps best of all of "What the timid have said is: 'Funny, shrewd, clever, crude, hackneyed, stupid, conventional, swine-like.'"

The last is possibly meant as a "roast" for the simple reason that it may be a line from the editor of a publication that Mencken mentions in his book (?) concerning "an esteemed contemporary." Mencken is also editor of a magazine.

But as to his book: What is it all about? One asks after reading it.

The only answer is that it is a book of essays written by a pessimist solely for pessimists. The little chapters are nothing more nor less than so many essays that give the impression of bad taste on the part of the writer and if read aloud would leave a bad taste in the mouth of the reader.

Our dear friend, George Washington, is smeared all over with the mud of Mr. Lincoln's art, so is Abraham Lincoln, of whom the writer says:

"Lincoln, had there been no Civil War, might have survived in history chiefly as the father of the American smutty story—the only original art form that America has yet contributed to literature."

There are raps galore for the prohibitionists and praise for the comforts of the saloon. There is a chapter on the Jew, and one condemning the practice of kissing.

In the chapter on alcohol the writer says:

"Teetotalism does not make for human happiness; it makes for the dull, idiotic happiness of the barnyard."

As to marriage, he says: "It is entered upon, more often than not, as the safest form of intrigue."

(Phillip Goodman Company, New York.)

LOVE POEMS.

CHARLOTTE EATON has published a book of her poems under the title of "Desire." They breathe the spirit of love, and there is hardly one of the collection that does not, as the publisher aptly says, show "the triumph of love—the all-conquering love that endures through sorrow, separation and disaster and is truly supreme over all." (Duffield & Co.)

Books Received.

"THE TIDEBY." By John Ayscough. (Bavidge Bros.) The author is a favorite and well-known writer of Catholic romance. He is now with the forces at the front.

"THE SUNNY SOUTH AND ITS PEOPLE." By C. W. Johnston, author of "Along the Pacific." (Rand, McNally & Co.) Informative travel records and suggestions.

"THE THRESHOLD." By Marjorie Benton Cooke. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The author's foreword is: "For Life is only a small house, and Love is the open door."

"A TEMPORARY GENTLEMAN IN FRANCE: HOME LETTERS FROM AN OFFICER AT THE FRONT." With an introduction by Capt. A. J. Dawson, Border Regiment (British forces). (Putnam.)

The writer, once a clerk in a suburban office in England, gives his experiences in training at the front with a good deal of quiet, genuine humor.

"THE MAN FROM NOWHERE." By Anna T. Sadler (Benziger Brothers). A story for Catholic young folks.

"A HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND DEATH, VIRTUES AND EXPLOITS OF GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON." By Mason L. Weems, formerly rector of Mount Vernon Parish. (Lippincott Co.) Mount Vernon Edition, with eight illustrations and the old wood cuts. This is the eighteenth edition of a book which Abraham Lincoln read when a boy. It contains the famous cherry tree incident and other curious anecdotes.

"DIFFERENT." Author anonymous. (Richard G. Badger, Publisher.) A story of college girls and boys.

"SCHOOLS WITH A PERFECT SCORE." By George W. Gerwig, Ph. D., secretary of the Pittsburgh Board of Education (MacMillan). Deals with some of the merits and needs of the American public school system.

"THE BUSINESS OF WAR." By Isaac F. Marcuse, author of "The Rebirth of Russia" (John Lane Co.). The problems of army supply, transport, salvage, engineering, etc., as the author found them worked out in the British army, are here ably shown and illustrated. Should be of value

to quartermasters and transport directors.

"GRIEVIOUS EXPLOITS OF THE AIR." By Edgar C. Middleton, author of "Aircraft" (Appleton & Co.). The writer is a member of the British Royal Flying Corps. Stories of pluck and adventure, with many valuable bits of information.

"FRONT LINES." By Boyd Cable, author of "Between the Lines," etc. (Dutton & Co.). Boyd Cable, who

went to the front in 1914 and has seen every phase of trench life, tells here what he hopes will induce men who are working in comparative comfort at home, to stick to their jobs so that the misery and loss of life will sooner be at an end.

"RIGHT ABOVE RACE." by Otto H. Kahn (Century Co.) Ringing condemnations of faith by this well-known American of German parentage, who has exposed the Prussian ideals that have produced acts abhorrent to civilization.

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BRAND WHITLOCK'S STORY OF THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM

Poetic Picture of the Nation at Peace Before the Storm

News of the Assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince Was a Sinister Note, but in Brussels There Was No Dream of the Sudden Cataclysm That Was Impending.

TODAY is published the second installment of Brand Whitlock's story of Belgium. The first chapters were published last Saturday, in which the United States Minister to Belgium pictured the peaceful life of Brussels, where art, music and the drama contributed a fascinating setting for persons of culture, far removed from the dream of war. In the present chapter the reader gets a further touch of the poetic atmosphere—when a sinister note, obtrudes, the news of the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince. World history, of course, moved fast after that, the marshalling of armies and Germany's sudden invasion of Belgium, in violation of world treaties, to make a short, quick thrust at France. But here no suspicion exists of such sinister development as the Diplomat-Author sits in idyllic surroundings in the Belgian capital dreaming out a new novel with his thoughts across the sea in a little Ohio town. These peaceful scenes prepare the reader for the shocking contrast when tragedy moves swiftly across the little Kingdom.

Brand Whitlock's historical narrative will be printed entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

By BRAND WHITLOCK.

III.

AND so the season ends, and it is June; the Captains and the Kings depart; the Princes and the Dukes, the Counts and the Barons followed to the chateaux in the country, if they had chateaux, or to their various estates, or, if they remained at home, they closed their houses. And if through those charming, narrow, old streets that wind and twist and turn in the lower town, the people swarmed and life went on in all its essentials as it had done for 11 centuries, the Quartier Leopold was silent and deserted, the heavy shutters were up at all its windows, the white facades stared purlinly in the summer sun, now and then an old facade with a prodigious clatter rattled over its cobblestones, and only servants went in and out of the great doors. And Brussels settled down to its long summer somnolence.

One awoke in the morning to the strange cries of the vendors, in Flemish. I can hear even now the "Voden en benen!" of the woman who punctuated wheeled her cart down the Rue de Treves just as Colette was bringing up out tea and toast, which we had at an open window, whence over the tiled roofs across the way, there was a glimpse of the quadrangle on the arch of the Cinquantenaire and the waving leaves of the trees in the Parc Leopold. The stout dogs of Flanders, their tongues lolling, patiently dragged their carts with the burnished milk cans through the streets. "Ce qu'il y a de meilleur dans l'homme, c'est le chien" (The best thing about a man is his dog), the French say, and Brussels is, or was, full of dogs; every family has two or three, the big dogs that pull the carts, and the amusing little giffons and Brabançons and the sharp-nosed black little skipperkes, who lost their tails, as the legend has it, sitting on the decks of the canal boats. "Skipperke" means in Flemish "little skipper," the "ke" being the Flemish diminutive that is added on all occasions to every endearing name or epithet.

In those mornings the ministries over in the Rue de la Loi were dim and cool and half deserted, and the relations between Belgium and America so excellent that there was not often much to be discussed.

IV.

EARLY in June we went to the country, to the villa we had taken for the summer. It was—the mind thinks persistently in the past tense of that last time before the world was forever changed for us, and we, alas! for it—it was not far from town; not 20 minutes in a motor, indeed, from the Quartier Leopold and the Legation, so that we could be out and in,

And yet it was in such a retired spot, hidden away in its little grove of fir trees, that one could imagine oneself leagues away from all that suggests the town, all that is inimical to seclusion and repose. To reach it we drove out the Avenue Tervueren, the new street that Leopold II, the great builder, had laid out on the uplands east of town; and at Woluwe we were already in the country, on a pleasant road that soon was winding through the Forêt de Soignes, where in the solemn shadows of lofty beeches there was always the dreaming peace of some vast cathedral. The sunlight filtered through the boughs far overhead, touching to a vivid green the tiny branches, delicate as ferns that sprouted from the massive green-gray boles, and it dappled the thick bed of leaves and mold and mosses that lay at their base. We emerged then by the old Chaussée de Bruxelles at Quatre-



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.
Brand Whitlock and Mrs. Whitlock who has been with him during the stirring days in Belgium.

Bras—not the Quatre-Bras that evokes the memory of Napoleon, of Wellington, and of Waterloo, but one of the many score of Quatre-Bras scattered over Belgium—there by the estaminet, where on pleasant afternoons there were always gay throngs of bicyclists and pedestrians taking the air and sipping their beer or their coffee at the little tables set out on the sidewalk. And then just beyond the lièvre of the forest was Bois Fleuri—such was its perhaps too poetic name.

An Idyllic Outlook

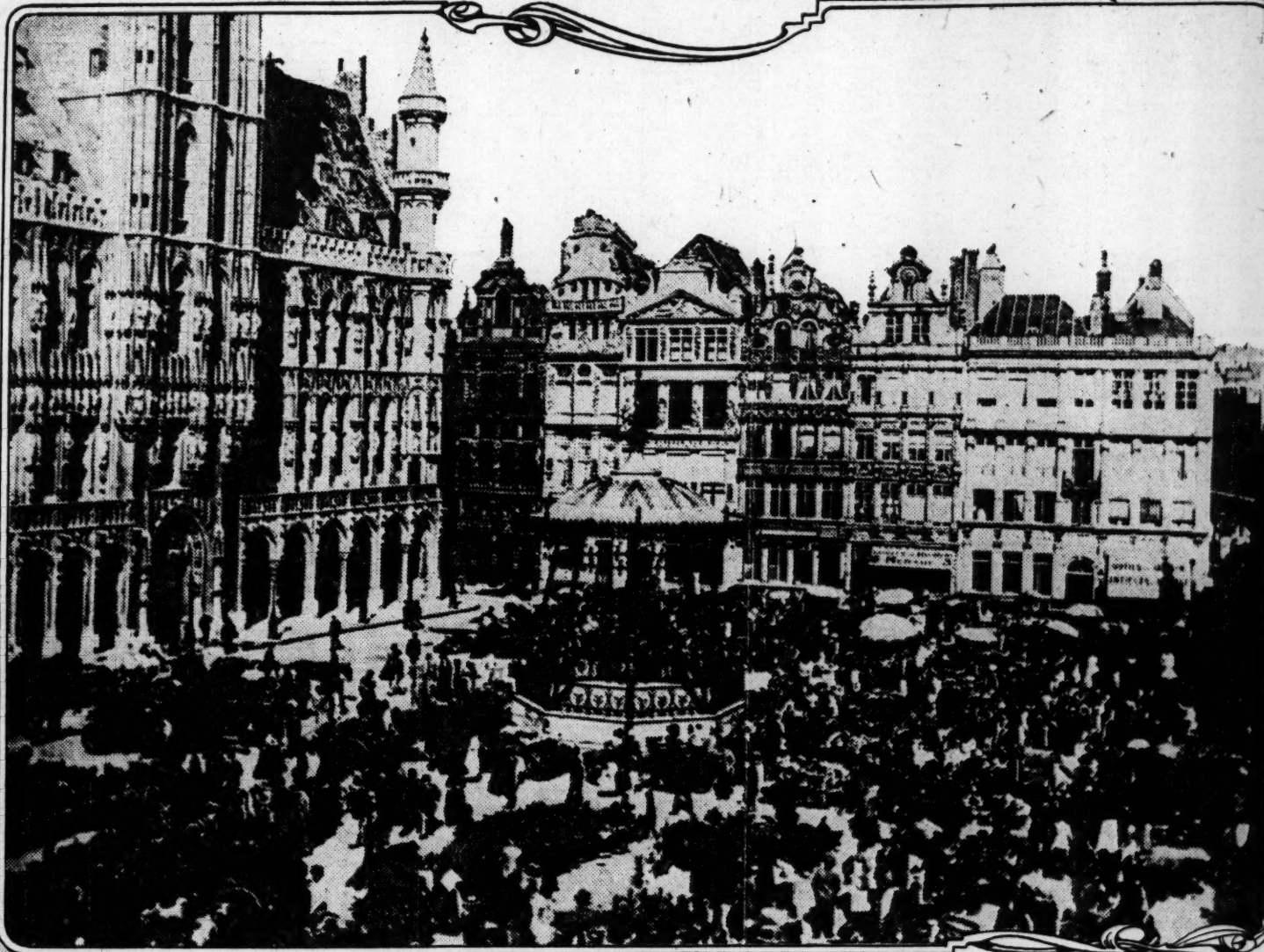
It was built in the modern French style, of red brick with white stone trimmings, and if it was somewhat too new, if it had not yet taken on the patina of time that would have brought it more closely into harmony with the rest of Belgium, its clean newness meant all the modern comforts, the only thing from town one would take to the country.

And perhaps its name was not too poetic after all, since it stood in a flowering wood, a hectare of land surrounded on three sides by a dark, sweet grove of pines. It had a rose garden always in bloom; the roses climbed up the facade of the house and over the terrace.

There were pleasant paths among the trees and a thicket where a rabbit dwelt; he came out at times to nibble at the rose leaves, dwelling in the peace that was breathed by all country side, until one morning the ever-present cruelty and tragedy in which life too much abounds were brought back to us by a scream of fear and pain and we saw a dog slinking away, and afterward:

Mon petit lapin,
A-t-il du chagrin?
Il ne saut plus
Ne court plus
Dans son jardin!

From our terrace, at tea time, we could look across the lawn and the roses to the road and the endless fields that sloped away with their wheat and rye ripening in the sun, over to the little cluster of red roofs that marked the ancient village of Tervueren, where the legend of St. Hubert, the blessed patron of dogs, had its beginning. Further on, where the slender spire of an old church pierced the tender blue sky, a windmill lazily turned its sails all the afternoon; it was long before I knew the name of that vil-



The public market place at Brussels, with Hotel de Ville at the left.

"And we, nightingale in English."

"Yes, it's all the same."

It was convincing and I could accept the miracle, just as a month or so before I had accepted another miracle that was so much like this. I was playing golf with Frank Neilson at Ravenstein. It was a spring day of sparkling sunlight and warm caressing air; we were out on the eleventh hole; we had played our second shots, brassies, and there remained the mashie pitch across the bunker to the sloping green. I was addressing my ball when suddenly, almost from under my very feet it seemed, something fluttered lightly into the air and went on into the upper ether, whence it poured forth its full heart in profuse strains of unpremeditated art.

I stood and gazed upward, enchanted. I knew it at once; there could be no mistake. "It's a lark," I said.

"Yes," said Neilson, my companion, to whose English eyes and ears this wonder was not new; "yes, it's a lark. Play your mashie!"

I played it—into the bunker. I remember it all with perfect distinctness. But for once I did not care. I was thinking of Shelley, of course.

And so that summer brought me those two joys, which only Keats and Shelley could describe, two joys that in their simplicity, their evanescence and their charm stand out as symbols of its brevity.

V.

THE work at the Legation was light; the morning drive through that noble forest into drowsy Brussels was in itself a delight, and in the afternoon there was the round of golf with George at Ravenstein or a stroll along the country roads through that pleasant Brabant country, to one of the little Flemish villages near by.

Marshall and Cousie had come for their usual summer outing in Europe; those of my colleagues who were still in town used to come out for tea, Sir Francis Villiers, the British Minister, and there was a happy day when my friend Richard McGhee, over from London on some parliamentary mission for the Irish party, came to spend the day, with the news of the Home Rule struggle in Parliament—we were reading each day in The Times the progress of the Ulster rebellion, looming large in the world just then. That was a happy day when my friend Richard McGhee, over from London on some parliamentary mission for the Irish party, came to spend the day, with the news of the Home Rule struggle in Parliament—we were reading each day in The Times the progress of the Ulster rebellion, looming large in the world just then.

And there on the terrace after dinner, in the long twilight, we had our coffee, and as the soft voluptuous night enveloped that tranquil, peaceful world, a nightingale poured out its melody from the dark thicket that was so very near one could fancy, when we stopped our idle talking and held our breath, that he could hear the beating of that rapturous little throat. It would not sing long; it knew, consummate little artist that it was, that joy increases by its moderation, and that rapture grows sweeter as it is withheld. A few moments singing there in the darkness, with its hush, its mysteries and its low voices, and I would go upstairs to the novel which I thought at last I was to write.

I had never heard a nightingale sing before that summer. But one evening, just as the twilight was fading from the fields—I had taken a turn in the garden—suddenly, as I entered the door, that shy, sweet melody flooded the still evening. I knew what it was, and yet there might be some mistake; the ironic spirits are always playing such sly tricks on mortals! One grows wary, after awhile—of life, of happiness.

Golf Is Forgotten

"That's a nightingale, isn't it?" I asked of Omer.

"Yes, your Excellency," he said, and the gentle smile that was so characteristic of him came to his good Flemish face.

"Are you sure?"

"Certainly, your Excellency; only we say, 'Nightingale' in Flemish."

and inopportune contrivance that makes it possible and, what is worse, permissible for any one and every one in town to thrust his head into one's drawing-room when one is receiving invited guests, into one's dining-room when one is at dinner, into one's closet when one is praying, and to bawl into one's ear whatever stupidity or inept he has on his idle mind!

However, the gentle Omer, with whom one never could be impatient.

"Excellence, le Prince héritier d'Autriche a été assassiné à Sarajevo!"

Who, and where? By whom? I had never heard of Sarajevo; I had not the least idea where it was in this world, if it was in this world. It was not half so real as that Ohio town which I was trying to evoke. And the Crown Prince of Austria was to me a most immaterial person—a kind of wraith wandering there in those neither regions to which so many of that House of Hapsburg have gone; that house that seems to have suffered in itself as much evil as it has caused others to suffer in this world. I confess that it seemed a rather unwarranted intrusion that morning. It meant for me putting aside Maccoche and going to town at once; doubtless there would be a book to sign at the Austrian Legation.

Two or three days later there was the solemn requiem high mass sung for the repose of the soul of the murdered Prince at the Church of St. Jacques sur Courbeberg. There we were, the entire diplomatic corps, hurried back from the four corners of Europe, to assemble again, in the church transformed into a chapel ardente by the black velvet with silver broderies with which it was hung, and the black catafalque with the Austrian arms, and the myriad candles crackling, and the priests serving at the altar. The Nuncio officiated at the mass; and after the absolution and after we had all filed up into the choir and each taken a candle and passed before the priest, who held forth the paten to be kissed, and after we had expressed our condolences to our colleague, Count Clary at Avignon, the Austrian Minister, we went out into the portico of the church and there a few moments loitered to gossip, to ask the news, with little thought, I fear, for the poor Prince in whose honor the imposing ceremony had been held.

"How did it impress you?" I idly asked the Chinese Minister.

"Oh," he replied, with the faintest suggestion of humor in his inscrutable Oriental countenance, "I thought it rather pagan."

The motors were rolling up and I rode away across the square in the rain and around by the drenched park, and then finally off through the forest.

I read the papers more carefully after that, but in a few days the world seemed to have forgotten, and went on about its various affairs, and as they had done so many times, abandoned the fire smoldering there in the Balkans to the diplomats, in the old assurance that they would smother it with their notes.

Belgian National Day

AND June passed and July came. Aunt Sarah motored off to the Vosges to take the cure, and George went for a holiday trip through Germany, and the days went by, days of blue and gold, the lovely land drowsing, its fields ripening under the sun, settled in a droning content; there was the pleasant drive in the morning through the green forest of the Legation, now and then a call at the Foreign Office, the Rue de la Loi, quite the sleepy places in town. There was golf in the afternoon at Ravenstein, where the myriad larks out of their eleventh and twelfth holes were forever raining down music from the skies, and in the adjoining fields the happy peasants at their picturesque labor; tea on the lawn that was so bright with the colors of the women's toilettes, and girls in white playing tennis in a bower of roses, and the long, cool avenue of beech trees, and dinner, and coffee on the terrace, and then up to my room when all the house was still and the night dreaming without, and the manuscript of my novel.

The 21st of July is the Belgian National holiday, and on that day a Te Deum is always sung at Ste Gudule in honor of the foundation of the dynasty. The whole city was en fête, the black,

yellow and red flag of Belgium—the old flag of that Belgium which for one short year at the time of the French Revolution was a republic, Les Etats Belges Unis, modeled after the young United States of America—was flying everywhere. The boulevards were thronged and the old streets of the lower town were filled with the Brussels crowd that is at most times so spontaneously, so almost naively, gay. From early morning long queues had stretched away down the streets before the theaters, that day opened freely to the public. The trains were crowded with people seeking the shade of La Bois de la Cambre, or La Forest de Soignes, or en route to that great field at Stockel where the aviation meet was in progress that week. There, too, were great crowds in La Place de Parvis, before Ste Gudule, waiting for a glimpse of the royal family, "Uniforms and decorations," the Minister for Foreign Affairs had said, which meant for me the ordeal of evening clothes in the bright glare of noonday.

The old cathedral, or, to be more exact, since Brussels is not the seat of a bishopric, the old church (the collegiate) of St. Michael and Ste Gudule, was crowded again for one of those scenes it had been witnessing for eight centuries. The soft light that fell into the nave that morning touched the brilliant uniforms of the representatives of the army, the Government, the Diplomatic Corps. There were judges in their scarlet robes, and priests and bishops in their sacerdotal garments; there were tonsured monks, and here and there the white robe of a Dominican friar or the brown of a Franciscan monk, his bare feet in sandals. From the entrance to the transept in the Treurenberg there was a double hedge of grenadiers in all their tall bearskins, and a broad crimson carpet that led up to the altar; and all the gray old pillars of nave and transept there were trophies of flags and banners. There was the stir and rustle of a happy throng, elated by all that light and color, a pleasant exhilaration, suppressed to a gravity by the place and the scene. Not only were all the personalities of the town there, but there were the mysterious presences of those historic characters that in other days had trailed their fleeting stories there. We had taken, our appointed places in the choir; there were the usual greetings, smiles, handclaps, the customary gossip. Then suddenly the drums began to roll, the trumpets blew and through the lofty arches there rang a voice in a military command, hard, like steel: "Present arms!"

There was the sharp rattle of the muskets as the grenadiers came to "present arms." And then the unison cry: "Vive le Roi!"

The Royal Family

Their Majesties, accompanied by their suites, came slowly forward and up the steps into the choir, pausing for the reverence at the altar, then for the ceremonial bow to the representatives of the nations of the world, then to the representatives of Belgium, and passed to the two thrones placed for them on the right of the altar. The great organ began to roll, the three priests at the altar, in their gold chasubles, began to chant the Te Deum.

The royal family made an interesting picture; the King, in the Lieutenant-General's uniform he always wears, tall, broad-shouldered, tanned somewhat from his outing by the sea—their two young princes, Leopold, the Duke of Brabant, and Charles, the Count of Flanders, grave, fair, slender boys, in broad batiste collars and gray satin suits, and the Princess Marie Jose, with her pretty mischievous little face and elfish tangle of curly, curling, golden hair—the child that all the painters and all the sculptors of Belgium have portrayed over and over.

I stood there and watched that most interesting family, a very model of all the domestic virtues, in its affection, the sober good sense of the young parents. And I thought of the other Kings and Queens and Princes and Princesses that had stood in that very spot: the two Leopolds, father and son, the first of this short dynasty, so unlike each other, so unlike the King who stood there on that July morning. Maximilian had been married at that altar, the Duchess of Parma had knelt there, and there Charles V had been crowned. I looked at that grave, slender, fair, Prince Leopold of Belgium, Duke of Brabant, etc., etc., gazing out of those wide, boyish, curious eyes at that scene of splendor, what were the thoughts just then in that child's mind; were there any conceptions of the tragic mutations of Belgian history? Would he one day, in other scenes like this, when others should have taken their places, stand there, his father stood, while priests sang Te Deum in his honor?

VI.

HOW distinctly the memories of that holiday come to mind! The luncheon with Gibbon in the crowded cafe at a little table under the awning on the sidewalk, the bright glitter of the sun in the streets, the clatter of the flumes over the rough paving stones, and the Brussels crowd, gay on its holiday. The Avenue Tervueren was thronged as I drove back to Bois Fleuri in the afternoon; the trams were packed, everybody after the spectacle at midday at Ste. Gudule, was bound for Stockel to see the exhibition of flying the Franco-Belgian aeroplane competition that had been in progress all that week. We had not gone, since we had comfortable seats in the belvedere of our own house and a much finer view than we could have in the stands at Stockel without the contact with the crowd. A much finer view indeed! Far over the waving tops of the trees we could see Brussels lying in the plain, the great bulk of buildings at the Cinquantenaire, the pale white mass of the Palais de Justice, and amidst the domes and towers, if one knew where to look and peered sharply enough, the delicate spire of the Hotel de Ville, a slender silvery needle in the distance. And looking to the north there was the tower of the cathedral at Malines; the lovely panorama of the Brabant plain was spread before us; one might imagine that one saw the lowlands of Flanders over the vague horizon to the west.

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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Editorial
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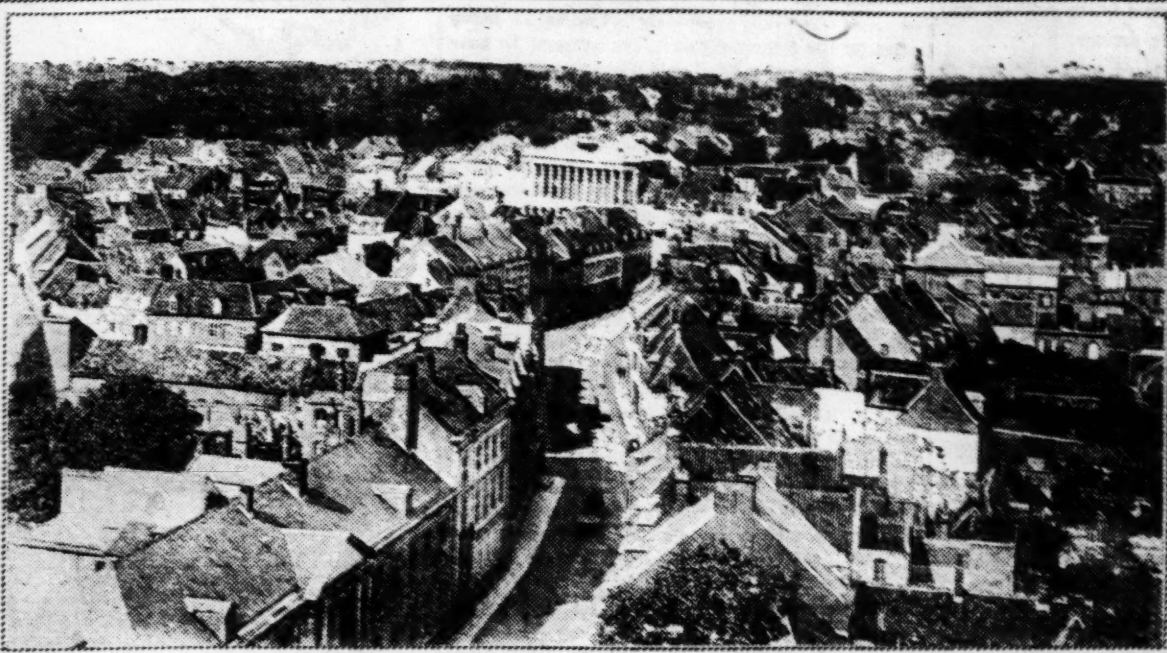
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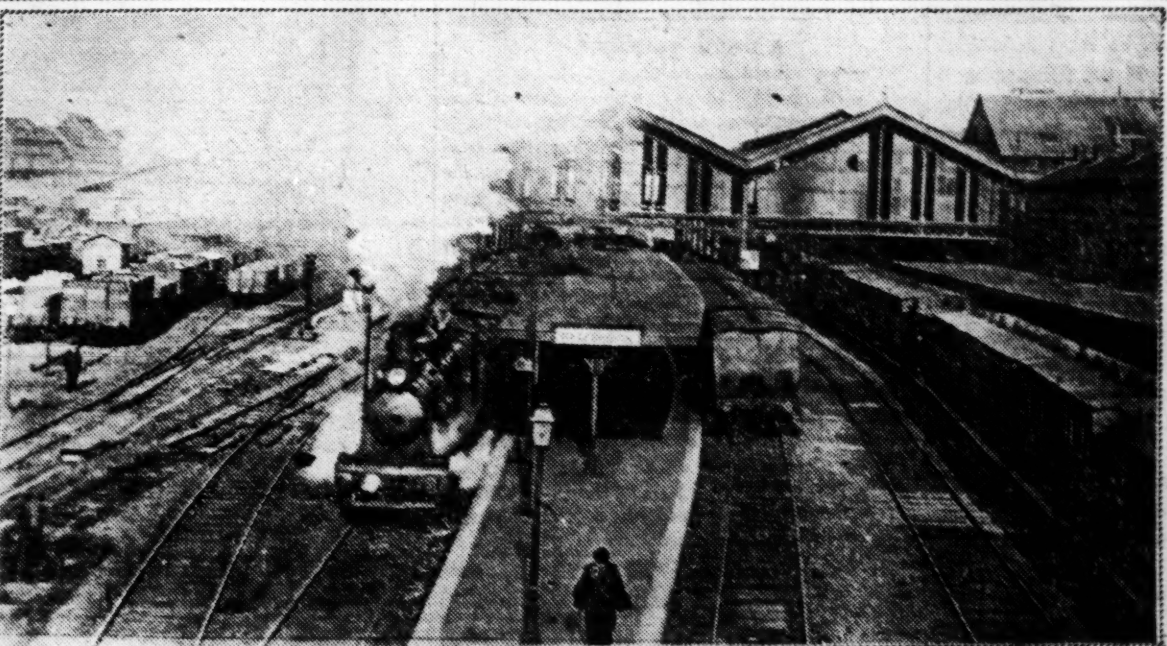
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Perhaps you haven't believed wearing apparel made of paper is being used in Germany. This photograph shows a window in a German store. The sign says: "Manufactured from paper web."



Two views in Hazebrouck, the capture of which by the Germans in the present drive would gravely menace the English line and perhaps imperil the channel ports.



New portrait of Charles M. Schwab, who has taken up the great task of directing the nation's ship building program.



Better than lap dogs, these days. Farmerette at fashionable Huntington, Long Island, who has gone in for raising hogs.



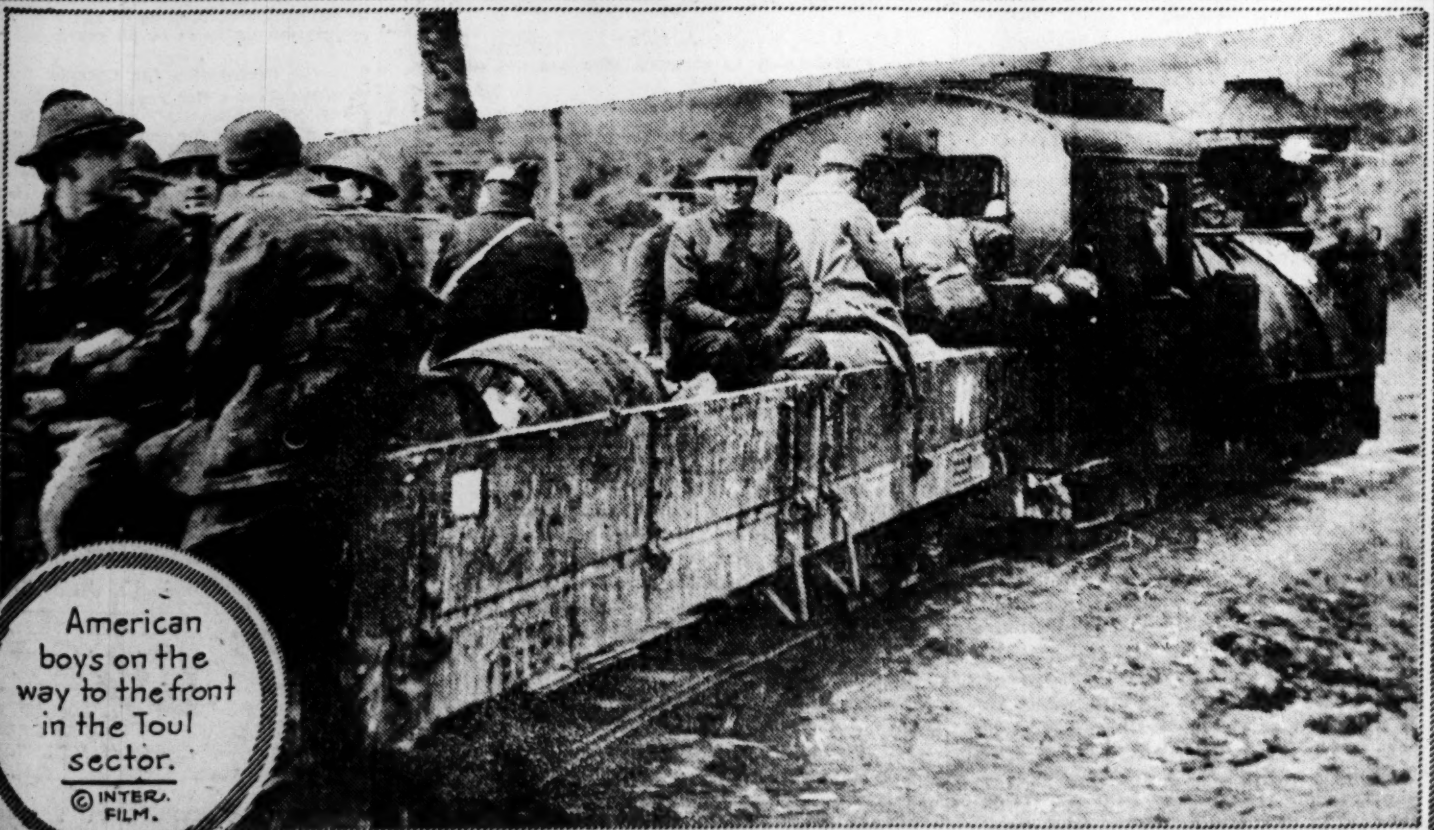
The new president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago and national food administrator of Illinois.



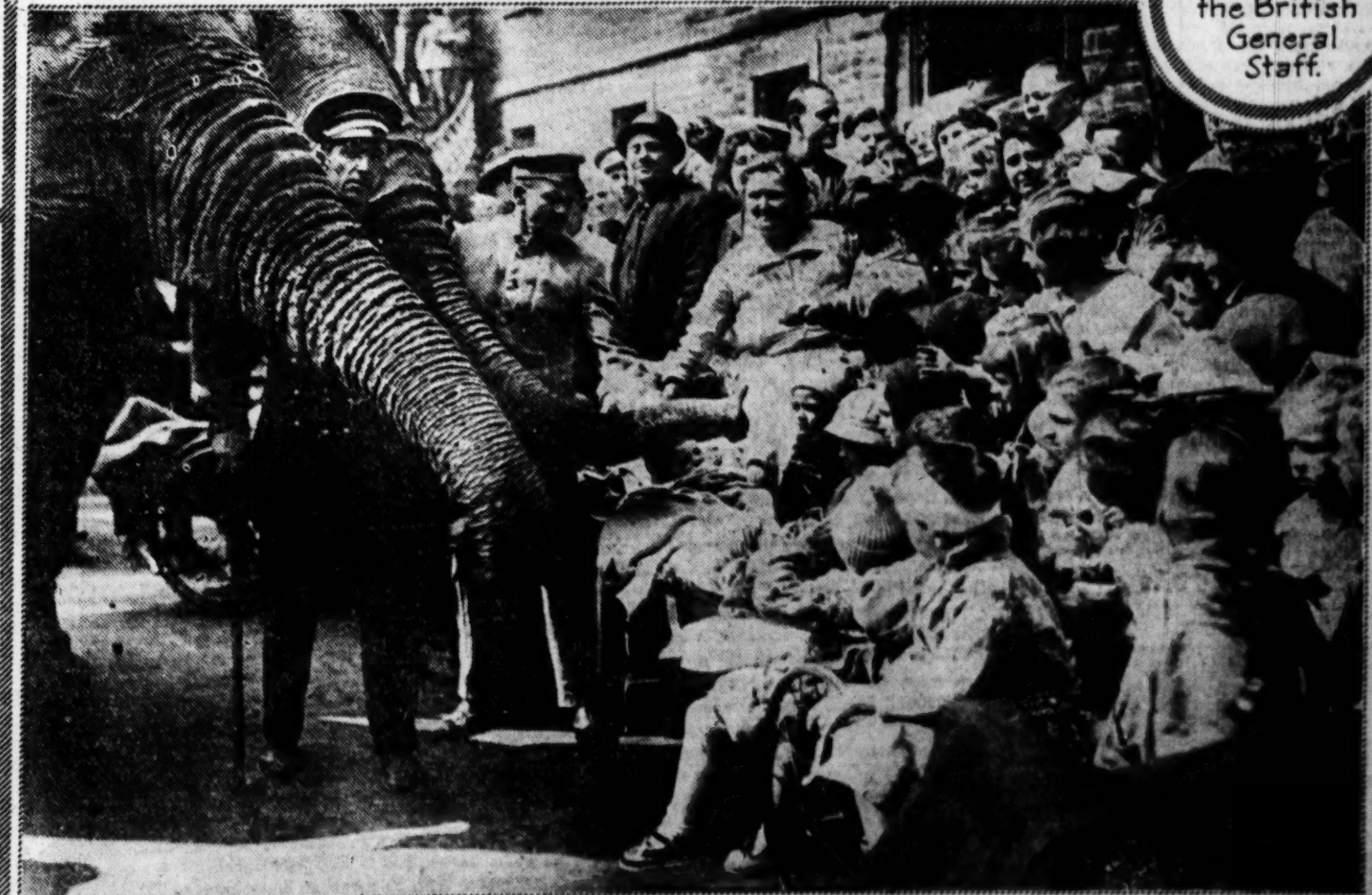
First girl in the middle west to be granted first grade wireless license. Miss Louise R. Freeman, of Cincinnati.



Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, new chief of the British General Staff.



American boys on the way to the front in the Toul sector.



Children patients, suffering from nervous disorders in Bellevue Hospital, New York, cheered up by visit of circus performers.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely prying news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

German-American Alliance Redivivus.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Heroic remedies are in order, or, alas, the requiem of the German-American Alliance will have to be chanted and all true friends of culture in America don sackcloth and ashes. But hold, sexton! Stop, priest! The inquest shall not proceed. Let the feast of mourning be turned to one of joy. The academy of culture can be embalmed and preserved to posterity even as the mummies of ancient Egypt were.

Eureka! Eureka! In the middle of the night the dawn of another day for the Academy of Culture is about to come. Why not nominate and place in temporary charge of the offices of the German-American Alliance some of our St. Louis Irish patriots, who seem to think so much more of German culture than they do of their American citizenship. They are preeminently qualified to hold down the offices until after the war.

In this manner it can be kept alive and all of its sacred traditions preserved for future generations and, incidentally, the reputation for truth and veracity of Dr. Weinsberg forever established, for the good doctor tells us that after the war the German-American Alliance will be revived.

JOHN F. McDERMOTT.

Blind Girls Are Thankful.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The Junior Board of the Blind Girls' Home wish to thank the public, who responded so generously to their appeal for help in making their bridge 500 of Monday afternoon a success. They thank most heartily the Liederkreis Club for donating the use of their beautiful ballroom and parlors, the merchants and friends for their generous donation of prizes and last, but not least, our glorious newspaper, who gave us publicity which is the only remedy of reaching and touching the hearts of the public. The success of this party makes possible the completion of a much-needed hospital room in the Blind Girls' Home, 5235 Page boulevard. Most gratefully yours,

GLADYS SELLERS, President Junior Board.

British Mistakes in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

While you were lecturing the Irish people on the folly of resisting conscription and considering which is the only grievance, instead of the great cause of human liberty, why did you not denounce at the same time the English stupidity and treachery which has prevented the heroic Irish from helping us at this critical period of the greatest war in history? Why do you not ask England why she broke her promise to give Ireland home rule, which was but a petty repatriation for the centuries of cruel persecution of the Irish which surpasses anything that Germany has done to the Belgians? Why did she permit a 10-percent minority in Ulster to rise in armed rebellion against the enforcement of the home rule law, which endangered some of their graft privileges? Why did she order Gen. French to disarm the rebels and when he refused make him supreme commander in France instead of court-martining him? Why did she permit his troops to disarm and shoot down in cold blood the Dublinites who took up arms in favor of the law and at the same time allow the Ulsterites, who opposed the law, to retain their arms? When Dublin rebelled at this rank injustice, why did she suppress the rebellion with needless cruelty? Why was the Irish editor, Skeffington, murdered in jail, untied, by the officer whose duty it was to guard him? Why was the officer found to be innocent? Why did the Government send Lloyd George to Ireland to settle this mess and repudiate the compromise which he made with the forgiving Irish? Why was the report of the convention, which considered these questions, "laid on the table," the home rule law suspended and another one to be substituted, indefinitely? Why, instead, was an immediate law to go in effect proposed, compelling the Irish to serve in the English army? Is it any wonder that abstract and academic appeals about "human rights and liberty" to Ireland at present appear to be a bitter mockery? Lloyd George confirms this in his latest address to Parliament, where he says:

"When the young men of Ireland have been brought in large numbers in the fighting line it is important that they should feel they are not fighting to establish a right and a principle abroad which is denied to the land in which they live."

JEFF MACKAY.

PUBLIC RIGHTS IN UTILITIES.

President McCulloch of the United Railways Co., in his talk at the City Club on the "compromise" franchise, had much to say of the rights of bondholders and stockholders and the rights of the company, but little to say of the rights of the public, which are fundamental in franchise contracts. The public interest is the primary and principal interest in public service.

Public utilities are chartered primarily, not to make profits for promoters and investors, but to serve the public. They are granted valuable privileges, usually monopoly privileges, to give the public the cheapest and best possible service. The public is entitled to the best possible service at the least cost compatible with a fair return on the money invested in the property.

That promoters and speculators in public utility franchises and properties have not acted in accordance with this sound rule does not impair its legal and moral force. That they have treated franchises as purchasable commodities and have used public utility properties and securities as speculative ventures and instruments of public plunder is the cause of public utility troubles. It is this policy of franchise promotion and speculation which supplies the ground for Mr. McCulloch's statement that the public utility business is "hazardous." It is hazardous only as an illegal and immoral gamble.

Honestly conducted as a public servant, taking only a fair return on a fair investment and devoting the residue of its earnings to service and maintenance, the public utility is a safe and sound investment. Moreover, organized and managed on this sound basis, Mr. McCulloch's suggestion of flexible fares or rates is entirely acceptable to the public. If the corporation is limited to its just returns the public is willing to pay higher fares if they are necessary to good service. The public should also have reduced fares when the earnings justify them.

It is because the so-called compromise franchise fails to guard public rights, but sacrifices them to private interests that the Post-Dispatch opposed the grant. Fortunately, it is true, as Mr. McCulloch said, that the franchise grant is only a permit and the power to regulate earnings and service rests with the Public Service Commission. The public has an appeal against the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. If that appeal fails the people have still the power under the charter to condemn, purchase and operate our street railway system. The question of street railway service will never be settled until it is settled right.

April 26 will be Liberty day—and every day between now and then will be Liberty Bond day.

THE THEOLOGY OF POTSDAM.

The Rev. Theodore Graebner, professor at Concordia Seminary, finds that the Kaiser's theology is lamentably deficient in the qualities we expect in a sound theology. When the All Highest is among believers, the professor says, he expresses the most orthodox convictions. When, however, he is among unbelievers he is surprisingly hospitable to the Babylonian myth and sympathizes with advanced theories about religion being only an evolution which still has far to go before it reaches a rational basis.

That one who had enjoyed the Kaiser's intimate association with the junior member of the famous co-partnership should show the theological consistency of less favored men was hardly to be expected by the professor. The Kaiser's is an opportunist theology. Hypocrisy is entitled to a new and higher estimate when it aids the cause of Hohenzollernism. The Koran and the Sermon on the Mount are alike subservient to the needs of the same service.

RURAL AMERICANISM.

The West, and particularly the farmers of the West, are giving a ringing account of their Americanism in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Of the 12 Federal reserve bank districts in the United States, the first five in the percentage standing of the campaign are Western districts. St. Louis, far above its nearest competitor, stood first on Friday with 71 per cent of its quota officially marked as subscribed. Its actual percentage was probably higher.

Next stood Dallas, then Chicago, then Minneapolis and then Kansas City. Boston, the highest Eastern district, stood sixth, with New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond and Atlanta following in the order named.

The first two states to complete their quotas were Western states, Oregon and Iowa. Arkansas and Indiana, in the St. Louis district, are past their quotas and going strong, while Mississippi has probably reached and passed its quota by this time. Missouri, which was regarded as rather apathetic towards the second loan, had subscribed 80 per cent of its quota Friday, or 9 per cent more than the average for its district.

While it would be manifestly unjust to detract credit from the cities for what they are doing, it must be admitted that the farmer is largely responsible for the present showing. Only those who do not understand the American farmer need have had any misgivings as to what he would do sooner or later. In this as in most things, he has required time to find himself. He is not as accessible to popular enthusiasms as are people of the cities. It takes him longer to make up his mind to any radical departure from his customary modes of thought and action. But, once it is made up, he goes at the business with a sort of grim determination that nothing can withstand.

The American farmer is coming into the war

body and soul, and when the last call for men and the last call for dollars is sounded he will still be in it body and soul. They have been ill-advised who professed to worry about him. He has his Americanism on straight and it is the straightest kind of Americanism there is.

BENEFITS OF ONE LAWSUIT.

Because the case, as is asserted, involves no point of law not previously adjudicated many times by the Supreme Court, the attempt to have the suit over the St. Louis County road bonds dismissed will be renewed at an early date.

When the appeal is disposed of in this or other manner, opportunity will be afforded to strike a balance between credit and debit items resulting from the institution of the suit. The great increase in the rate of interest since the bonds were authorized and the much greater difficulty in selling the bonds in a market in which war securities and prior issues of public and corporate securities monopolize attention will not be the only items on the debit side. But for this obstructive suit the reconstruction of county roads would long ago have been completed at a moderate cost. Now the work must be done at a time of abnormal increases in the cost of labor and materials. The suit has subtracted many miles from the possible mileage of St. Louis County's improved road system. There is, of course, the inconvenience and loss from the deferred use of the improved road system. On the credit side no item at all can be discerned.

The purpose should have been set forth in the pleadings as a suit to decrease materially the number of miles St. Louis County could build with \$3,000,000. While it might not be a wise requirement in all cases, should not a plaintiff who begins a suit on such frivolous and litigious grounds be required to give a bond to indemnify the public for all damage caused by his obstruction?

A DAY'S TRIUMPH.

After an exhaustive reading of the daily papers, it is possible to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the baseball season is once more upon us. As the beginning of a pennant campaign is about the only time when the average St. Louisan is encouraged to think upon such things with equanimity, this seems to be a fitting moment to give a little attention to our Browns and Cardinals.

Under the able tutelage of the esteemed Mr. Fielder Jones, sometimes euphonically called "Old Barb Wire," the Browns upheld the honor of their city by larruping the World Champion White Sox of Chicago in the opening game. At the same time the Cardinals, guided by Mr. Jack Hendricks, erstwhile of Indianapolis, were taming the justly celebrated Mr. Grover Cleveland Alexander and his colleagues of the Chicago Cubs.

Trivial as these things may seem in comparison with the great world events upon which the attention of mankind is focused, they are not without an esoteric meaning for those who will take the trouble to mine for it. When two St. Louis teams can stand, even for a day and that the first day or so of the season, at the head of the major league percentage column, surely it is a time for optimism. It may happen again this year—may good fortune send it!—or it may not. But whether it does or doesn't, nobody can take from us the one little joy that has come to us.

ARTEMUS WARD, LINGUIST.

The establishment of a municipal journal was one of the plans in the personal platform on which Mayor Kiel made his first run for Mayor. While he seems to regard the present as a good time to revive the project, which has had little serious support heretofore, the first thing to do is to repeal the ordinance requirement for city printing in German. If, after that is done, any further attention is given to the plan for a city-printed organ, it should be only on a showing of a substantial saving in costs.

Philadelphia has abandoned city printing in German. Its School Board is prepared to throw the study of German out of the public schools. In all parts of the country revision of school courses to eliminate German is going on. The German-American Alliance of St. Louis and the State bond of the organization have ceased to exist. A wide view throughout the United States shows the dissolution of local and state branches of this and other distinctively German associations and the abandonment of services in the German language in churches.

This does not mean that linguists will be of less honor in America than formerly nor that the command of more than one language will be looked upon as a less useful accomplishment. What is happening is precisely what would happen in the case of any other language after a discovery that it had been made an agency for propagating enemy cults and enemy ideas, promoting the maintenance of groups for independent political action under foreign influence and generally resisting the wholesome processes of the American melting pot.

The United States is not a bilingual country like Quebec, where English and French are on terms of equality, or Austria-Hungary, where Hungarian is on a parity with German except when it comes to giving commands in the army; or the South African Republic, where English or Dutch have the same official recognition. But the overemphasis placed on German has made parts of the United States practically bilingual by teaching German in the primary grades and giving it other official recognition.

Artemus Ward's claim to being a linguist was based on his assertion that he spoke four languages—Maine, New York, California and Pennsylvania. They are good, serviceable languages, whose larger use is to be encouraged. No other language is to be given an equal footing.

Germany some years ago appropriated the air of the Austrian national hymn as the tune for "Deutschland Ueber Alles." Germany was just beginning on Austria then.



"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

OUR OWN WAR REVIEW.

THE most interesting thing happening in the paper during the past week was a long talk which Mr. Antwine had with the Kaiser. Mr. Antwine managed this by taking up a position on page 3 and using his match box as a heliograph. The Kaiser, who was on page 2, responded with the big silver medal the Germans have given him for having the most sons where they can't get hurt. The following conversation occurred:

Mr. Antwine: How are you doing?
The Kaiser: Botten.
Mr. Antwine: What are your expectations?
The Kaiser: I haven't any.
Mr. Antwine: Was ist los?
The Kaiser: They are too many for us.
Mr. Antwine: Didn't you know that before you attacked?

The Kaiser: We knew it, but we didn't realize it.
Mr. Antwine: Are you done?
The Kaiser: No; but we are done for.
Mr. Antwine: What do you propose?
The Kaiser: Peace.
Mr. Antwine: What kind of peace?
The Kaiser: Any kind I can get.
Mr. Antwine: What are your generals quarreling about at the top of the page?

The Kaiser: They are trying to fix the blame.
Mr. Antwine: How are they running?
The Kaiser: I think Ludendorff will get in.
Mr. Antwine: I thought this was your battle?
The Kaiser: Not at all; it is my war. The battles are passed around.
Mr. Antwine: Does Ludendorff consider himself whipped?

The Kaiser: No. Only those of us who are not to blame consider ourselves whipped.
Mr. Antwine: Will Ludendorff keep on fighting?
The Kaiser: Certainly. If you are to blame, you are the last to give up.
Mr. Antwine: I am surprised to hear you say that. It is the first intimation I have had that the Germans are human.

The Kaiser: Thanks.
Mr. Antwine: Why don't you put someone else in command?
The Kaiser: No one else would have it. It is Ludendorff's battle.
Mr. Antwine: Why did you put him in command?
The Kaiser: I don't know. He must have made the best speech.

Mr. Antwine: I can't understand why you feel as you do, while the rest of them are for going on.
The Kaiser: It is very simple. I have only my crown to lose, but my generals will have lost a battle.

Mr. Antwine: Is that, then, the greater loss?
The Kaiser: Of course, that is the way the Germans are brought up. The quarrel you have observed among my generals is not based on any anxiety for me.

Mr. Antwine: I understand. Good-by and bad luck.
The Kaiser: Same to you.
You can't get all the war news out of that interview by reading it once, Mr. Antwine says. You can't, either. So far, it is only beginning to dawn upon us that the French are the class of all those who are in the war. They have not merely twice saved the British since the present drive began. They gave the Germans at the Marne the only beat-

ing the Germans have gotten. They are the most brilliantly officered of all the troops in the war, and the allies have admitted so much by making one of their number generalissimo. So far, this is not in disparagement of anyone else, but in appreciation of the French. They have a singular facility in war which is as impressive in all the supports of the army back of the line as it is in the line itself. So far, the admiration of the world for the French after the war is going to exceed anything the world has known—an acknowledgment which the world will be as glad to make as the French will be to receive it.

Pretty much all our two-story thinkers are agreed upon this, that the great spring offensive has spent its maximum force. The morale of both armies will be affected by what has happened. From this on dexterity will take the place of mere weight in the German attack. The allies, in everybody's opinion, have nothing critical to fear and every day less. Glaucon, who likes odd facts of the fight which make boxes and such like, says all we have to do from this on is look out for the stick. Fitz says he can't see what the Irish are so afraid of now. More good news next week, apparently.

Apologies the appointment of someone to take the late Senator Stone's place, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican asks its readers to remember that there is a strong pro-German element in Missouri. Is there? Where is it?

Columbus must have had a sense of humor. The Virgin Islands, which we recently bought from Denmark, were named by him for St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins, there were so many of them.

Sir: I am for Mr. Antwine for Senator. He is vastly preferable to someone who has not already said what he had to say. A. G.

How can Mr. Hoover expect us to eat more Irish potatoes when the Irish are acting the way they are? The result at Wyszchaete is not pronounced either way—and probably won't be.

THE GOOD GRAY SKY.

O, THE good, gray sky!
All over and around,
The good, gray sky
There is utter absence of springing;
A solid-standing absence that soothes.
This lulling light transcends the black velvet.
As a stupefactive, this white darkness lulls and allays.

Now I see that it is unconscious virginity,
Salving and soothing in sharp reticent holidays,
Potential in sweet, shuddering chains of linked lightning,
Yet ever withholding. Enchaining, enchained;
Disquieting; satisfying; spurring with absence of springing.
I, appetent, invite
Not the bright, fervid glare convulsing the eyeballs—
My flesh cars in its efflux of wave-heat—
Not the wet weeping of rain-sky and weathers,
But the inuring, clean, cool kaleidoscope
Of the good, gray sky.

LETA SCHILLING.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

WHAT EXCUSE FOR HITCHCOCK?

From the New York World.
SOME of the Republican Senators insist that if tradition is to be disregarded in selecting a chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, partisanship as well as seniority should be swept aside and Henry Cabot Lodge made the successor of the late William J. Stone.

Senator Lodge measures up to all the historical qualifications of a chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. So does Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. So does Senator Borah of Idaho. So does Senator Williams of Mississippi.

If the chairman is to be a Democrat, then Senator Williams is the man. If he is to be a Republican, Senator Lodge or Senator Knox or Senator Borah is fully equipped and can command the confidence and respect of the country.

But what excuse can the Senate offer, except habit, for brushing aside any one of these four men and making Hitchcock chairman of the committee? Of all the departments of the United States Government is Congress alone to be blind and deaf to its responsibilities in time of war?

Thus far neither branch of Congress has lifted a finger to put itself on a war basis. The Senate and House are creaking along under the antiquated machinery of peace. Some of the most important committees are controlled by men who have shown themselves out of sympathy with the war policies of the Government and they are in possession of these places only because the Congress of the United States believes that length of service is more important than brains and capacity—more important, for that matter, than patriotism.

The action of the United States Senate in deciding the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations will provide a convincing test of its sincerity in demanding efficiency in the conduct of the war. If Gilbert M. Hitchcock can become chairman of this committee through the accident of being the ranking Democrat, member, no Senator who refuses to register his protest against the system of promotion can hereafter complain of incompetency anywhere, no matter how gross the incompetence may be.

The American people have certain rights in this matter which are quite as important as senatorial reverence for the sanctity of seniority. Those rights are wanted, trampled down and suppressed when the Hitchcocks are permitted to take precedence over the Williamses, the Lodges, the Knoxes and the Borahs in shaping the foreign policy of the United States Government at a time when the problem demands the best ability and the ripest experience in the nation.

Mobilize American Man Power.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.
I am sure to prepare for any emergency in the future, steps to mobilize all our man power cannot be too long delayed. A special dispatch from Washington in last night's Eagle indicates that the authorities are alive to the necessity for action along this line, and in time Congress may get around to it. It would be far better, however, for the administration to take the initiative, for Congress is notoriously slow. It may be depended upon to investigate the failure to do anything, but will never take the lead.

At present the plan of certain experts is to register all men between 18 and 40 or perhaps 50, for the purpose of classifying them and mobilizing the man power of the nation for war. Not all of these men would be called for military service, no matter how long the war lasts. It is believed that by changing the draft law to take in men as soon as they reach 18, enough soldiers will be available. As has been found by experience, this can be brought about only by disorganizing industry, if the present system is followed and no provision is made to fill the places in industry and agriculture left vacant by the drafting of men within the specified limits.

For this reason it is essential to mobilize the full man power of the country as the first step in drafting men scientifically. The estimates showing that nearly 6,500,000 men not now employed in useful occupations would be affected give a hint of the great need for extending the principle of national service to all classes. There has been much talk of drafting men for labor, and the estimates of military men call for from 5,000,000 to 12,000,000 men for the army. No such number is needed now, but the size of the army cannot be increased very much beyond the present plans without seriously disarranging the whole industrial structure. The only safeguard against such a contingency lies in planning ahead, and this must include the systematic classification and mobilization of the whole male population up to 45 or 50 years.

Certainties for Czernin.

From the Kansas City Times.
CZERNIN, who has forsaken diplomacy for the army, will discover that there is at least this advantage about his new profession—when he sees a shell, a grenade or a bayonet coming at him he can be absolutely sure that it is exactly what it seems to be, which is something he never was certain of in dealing with diplomacy's tools.

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.



"HELLO, CZERNIN! WE EXPECTED YOU!"
—Kirby in the New York World.

CAVALRY

Airman

Rolling

First

Capt. Bott

British

German

Copyright, 1917, by

WONDERFUL

archives of

last week a

before and after bomb

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CAVALRY OF THE CLOUDS

Airman Sees Ball of Cloud
Rolling on Ground; Takes
First Photo of Gas Attack

Capt. Bott Describes Some of the Adventures of
British Flyers While Taking Snapshots of
German Lines From the Clouds.

By CAPT. ALLAN BOTT.

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CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

WONDERFUL indeed is the record of war as preserved by prints in the archives of our photographic section. For example, we were shown last week a pair of striking snapshots taken above Martinpuich, before and after bombardment. The before one pictured a neat little village in compact perspective of squares, rectangles and triangles. The after-math pictured a tangled heap of sprawling chaos, as little like a village as is the usual popular novel like literature.

Of all the Flying Corps photographs of war, perhaps the most striking is that taken before Ypres. The first thing that strikes the eye is a cloud rolling across open ground, in the wake of an east wind. He flew to investigate, and the pilot photographed the phenomenon from the ground. This reproduction of a tenuous mass blown along the discolored earth will show coming generations how the Boche introduced to the black art of warfare its most devilish device.

I would send you a few aerial photographs, as you suggest, if the private possession of them were not strictly verboten. Possibly you will have an opportunity of seeing all you want later, for if the authorities could collect a few thousand representative snapshots, to show the world of today, tomorrow, and the day after what the camera did in the great war. Such a permanent record would be of great value to the military historian; and on a rainy afternoon, when the more rapid of the revues were not offering matinees, they might even be of interest to the average Londoner.

CAN tell you little of the technical branch of this new science, which has influenced so largely the changing war of the past two years, and which will play an even more part in the future? All I know is that hundreds of photos are taken every day over enemy country, that 90 per cent of them are successful, and that the trained mechanics sometimes produce finished prints in the time of a wink. Moreover, I am not anxious to discuss the subject further, for it is 10 p. m., and at 5 a. m., unless my sleep angel sends bad weather, I shall be starting for an offensive patrol over the next two. All I have to report is that the subject is a vast one, and that I am not anxious to discuss it further, for it is 10 p. m., and at 5 a. m., unless my sleep angel sends bad weather, I shall be starting for an offensive patrol over the next two. All I have to report is that the subject is a vast one, and that I am not anxious to discuss it further, for it is 10 p. m., and at 5 a. m., unless my sleep angel sends bad weather, I shall be starting for an offensive patrol over the next two.

Good night.
France, September, 1918.

The Archibald Family.

You remark on the familiarity with which I speak of Archie, and you ask for detailed information about his character and habits. Why should I not treat him with familiarity? If a man calls on me nearly every day you are entitled to use his Christian name. And if the intimacy be such that at each visit he tries to punch your head, he becomes more a brother than a friend.

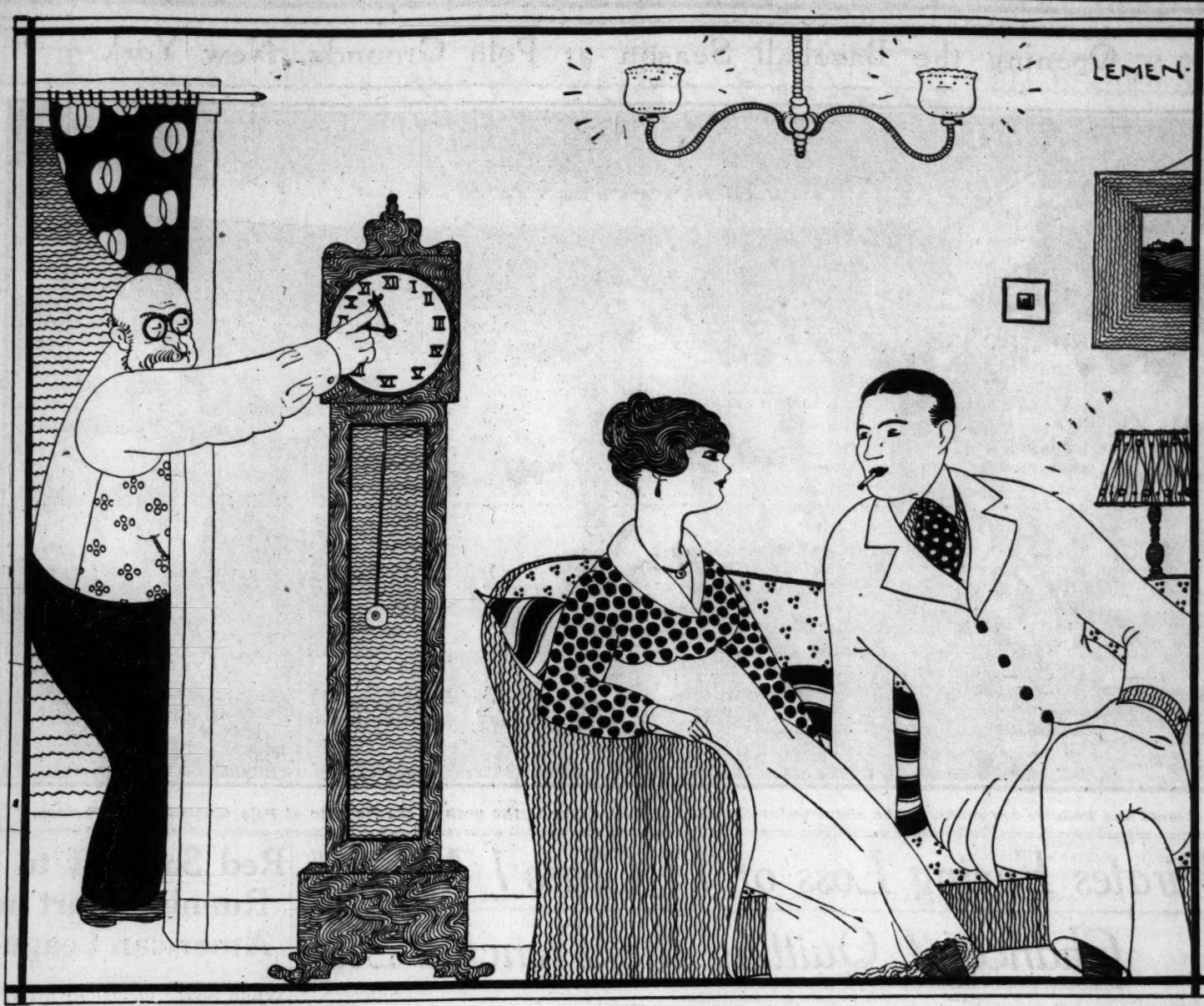
How, you continue, did a creature so strenuous as the anticraft gun come by the flippant name of Archie? Well, once upon a time the Boche A-A. guns were very young and had all the impetuous accuracy incident to youth, as being more serious, or Wilhelm, as being more frightful. For Archie is a true apostle of frightfulness. There is no greater adept at the gentle art of "putting the wind up" people.

Women get hardened to the villainous noise of a loud whuff whuff at 12,000 feet, especially when it is near enough to be followed by the shriek of shell fragments. Nothing disconcerts a man more as he tries to spy out the land than a photograph, direct artillery fire, or take aim through a bomb sight, than to hear this noise and perhaps be lifted a hundred feet or so when a shell bursts close underneath.

And one is haunted by the knowledge that, unlike the insect fire of the more precise guns, Archie keeps his eyes on the target and can observe all swerves and dashes for safety.

To anybody who has seen a machine broken up by a direct hit at some height between 8000 and 15,000 feet, Archie becomes a Prince among the demons of destruction. Direct hits are fortunately few, but his by stray fragments are unfortunately many. Yet, though the damage on such occasions is regrettable, it is seldom overwhelming. Given a skillful pilot and a well-rigged bus, miracles can happen, though a machine stands no technical chance of escaping home. In the air uncommon escapes are common enough.

On several occasions, after a direct hit, a wounded British pilot has brought his craft to safety, with wings and fuselage weirdly ventilated and half the control wires helpless. Archie wounded a pilot from our airframe in the head and leg, and an opening the size of a duck's egg was ripped into the petrol tank facing him. The pressure went, and so did the engine power. The lines were too distant to be reached in a glide, so the machine plunged down towards Hun territory. The pilot was growing weak from loss of blood, but it occurred to him that if he stuck his knee into the hole he might be able to pump up pressure. He tried this and the engine came back to life 50 feet from the ground. At this height he flew in a semi-conscious condition, 12 miles over enemy country and crossed the lines with his bus scarcely touched by the dozens of machine gun bullets.



Drawn for the Women's Page by Artist Lemen.

The Sandman Story

--FOR TONIGHT--

By MRS. F. A. WALKER.

Mr. Fox in the Chicken Business—Part II.

AFTER awhile Mr. Fox had all the eggs he could put in his cellar, and every day he would look at them. "It must be time for the chickens to come out soon," he said one day.

He felt the eggs and found them quite cold. "That is strange, I have kept them covered with blankets. I cannot see why they are not warm. I have heard, it seems to me, that sometimes the old hen picks at the shell. I'll just crack one and see, perhaps, a chick is waiting to be helped out."

Mr. Fox tapped the eggs, but he dropped it and held his nose.

"Oh! Mercy, that one must have spoiled," he said.

He tried another and another until he had to run from the cellar to breathe fresh air.

"That is very strange," he said, "but I am sure some of them must have chickens in them. I'll tie up my nose and take a stick and break all of them and see."

"What in the world is it?" asked Mr. Rabbit, running over to Mr. Squirrel's house, holding her nose.

"I do not know," said Mr. Squirrel, "but I am afraid we will have to move. The air is so bad in this neighborhood I am sure it is not good for our health to live here."

Just then Billy Possum came by holding his nose. "I have traced it along this path," he said, "but it is beyond here."

Then Tom Coon came, holding his nose. "Where is it? We will all have to move if we cannot find out what it is."

Along the path ran all four of them holding their noses, but when they came to Mr. Fox's house they stopped, and Billy Possum breathed

the air. "Oh! he said, 'It must be here. It is awful.'"

Into Mr. Fox's house they went, and seeing the door of the cellar open they went down, and there was Mr. Fox with his nose tied up breaking eggs.

"Are you mad?" they all asked. "What are you doing, Mr. Fox?" But they ran upstairs again and out doors, followed by Mr. Fox.

"I am ruined," he said. "I have filled my cellar with eggs, expecting them to become chickens, and every one of them is spoiled. I wish I had never laid them."

"You do not have to tell us that," said Tom Coon, "but we will tell you that unless you dig up that cellar and bury those eggs you will have to move out of this neighborhood. We will give you just an hour to do it, too."

Mr. Fox said he was very sorry; he had no idea the eggs bothered anyone but himself and he would get right at the work of burying them.

That afternoon a very tired and discouraged Mr. Fox sat on his doorstep when the woods animals came to find out if he had obeyed them.

"We do not need to look," said Mr. Squirrel, "the air is quite clear and fine."

"Let me give you a bit of advice," said Billy Possum. "When you go into the chicken business again bring along a hen or two to help you with the hatching of the eggs."

"I wish I had," sighed Mr. Fox, drawing his belt around him tighter. "Here I am, most starved and as thin as a fence rail, and Mrs. Black hen laughing her head off. I suppose, for she must have known I could not get chickens from those eggs."

I wish I had had her here; she would not have to laugh it off." (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

air. I have at times tried light-heartedly to shoot partridges and even pigeons, but if ever again I fire at anything on the wing, sympathy will spoil my aim.

France, October, 1918.

(To Be Continued in the Post-Dispatch Tomorrow.)

Just One Reader for This Paper.

IS Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan, Hirohito, born April 29, 1901, celebrated the new year by beginning the reading of newspapers. It has been an inflexible custom in the imperial family of Japan to withhold all newspapers and magazines from its members until they have attained their eighteenth year; but this rule has been waived in the present instance, because his Imperial Highness will not enter upon his eighteenth year until the end of April.

The journal to be submitted for the young Prince's broader education on world affairs will not be brought in from the highways, but will be specially edited by an official of the imperial household and printed in the imperial printing office. Only such news matter as is thoroughly authenticated and proper will be "passed" by this official censor.

The newspaper will be set in special type and printed on thick Japanese paper. The reading of this official journal is not likely to require a great deal of time, because it will be of small size and on a single sheet.

The first number appeared on New Year's day, 1918.

Anecdotes of Liberty

Loan Sale Entered for

the Prize of \$100 Bond

FOLLOWING are some more anecdotes sent in to the Post-Dispatch in the contest for the \$100 Liberty Bond, offered for the best true story of the sale of a Bond of the Third series. Details of the offer are printed elsewhere in this paper.

He Lacked a Button.

A well-known bank in North St. Louis an amateur salesman was selling Liberty Bonds. She had received many rebuffs, but her courage was not daunted.

After a while a gentleman came in and in a timid voice she said, "Can I sell you a Liberty Bond this morning?"

"No," replied the man. "I just bought several thousands of dollars' worth at such-and-such a bank."

This seemed to end the conversation, but not in the mind of the saleswoman. She remembered that salesmen are always persistent. As she stood at his side thinking how everyone should give until it hurts, etc., she discovered that the Third Liberty Loan button was missing from his coat lapel.

"You should be wearing a button," she said.

"Well," answered the doctor (for he was a well-known doctor in North St. Louis), "they had none where I subscribed, but will have them tomorrow."

"If you even bought a \$50 bond from me, I'd give you a button."

"Pretty good," said the doctor. "Sign me up for \$500."

HAZEL PIATT EMERSON.

A Family Sacrifice.

SOLDAN was selling Liberty Bonds and oh, how disappointed I was when I heard the girls at the lunch table say, "I sold a thousand dollars' worth."

"I sold a thousand dollars' worth," while I had not even sold a \$50 bond. It seemed to me when I asked my relatives to buy their Liberty Bonds through Soldan that there were really more people selling than there were buying bonds; even between mother and myself there was rivalry.

One Saturday morning, when, from all outward appearances, I was sleeping, the sweet words "Liberty Bond" came to my ears. Then I suddenly became wide awake, out of bed I jumped, and with subscription card in hand, ran in to hear the discussion. Daddy had suggested to mother that they give up going to the theater every

Saturday night and with that money purchase a bond. Mother seconded the motion. Daddy immediately filled out the card and I gave three cheers for my first sale in the Soldan campaign.

V. C. W.

Why One Negro Bought.

I HAVE a negro working for me and I asked him if he wanted to buy a Liberty Bond. He said, "I shore does, and I's in the draft and if I has to go over there I shore wants Uncle Sam to have plenty of money to feed me and buy me some bullets so I can get one of them there Germans. Boss, can I buy them and pay part now and the balance as I gets it?" I told him that he could, so he bought the bond.

CHAS. J. WILLIAMS, Jackson, Tenn.

\$10,000 of Hot Shot.

A MAN of German birth who came to the United States some years ago and here accumulated a fortune of over \$200,000, returned with his fortune to the land of his birth. He died about five years ago at Hille, Westphalia, Germany.

A niece of the deceased residing in South St. Louis inherited a portion of this estate, which was sent back to her from the German empire about the time the war began.

A few days ago this niece came to my office for advice as to how to invest the greater portion of her inheritance, that would best serve her country, which conference resulted in her buying \$1000 War Saving Certificates and \$10,000 of Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

She says that it is her desire that her Uncle Sam send this money back to the German Kaiser in the form of hot shot. That if he is in need of any assistance to make a complete, thorough and effective delivery she has two sons who are willing to go along and assist in making it thoroughly appreciated by the Kaiser and the other junkers. D. J. O'KEEFE.

New Sugar Substitute in Grapes

It would seem that almost every fruit but the lemon has been considered as a sweetener since the sugar shortage has become a problem. But few substitutes have been even usable.

The question of obtaining sweetening substances from plants and fruits has naturally been studied by scientists. The Italian Government, through its experimental station at Asti, has been experimenting with honey of grapes, which is produced by a special process and a patented apparatus, discovered by a Prof. Monti, says Popular Science Monthly.

The substance is a grape sugar resembling honey. It is obtained through evaporation, and, as it contains water, it does not change in quality even if conserved for a long period. This is a great advantage over other sugars. It is especially

useful in the preparation of jellies and preserved fruits, as well as in the manufacture of fruit syrups for non-alcoholic beverages.

At Asti only a small model of Prof. Monti's apparatus is employed, but a concentration of 55 per cent is obtained from grape liquor, which in the beginning has only 16 per cent of sugar in solution.

Giving It a Name.

ANY complaints, Corporal?" asked the Colonel, making one morning a personal inspection.

"Yes, sir. Taste that, sir," said the Corporal.

"Why," the Colonel said, "that's the best soup I ever tasted."

"Yes, sir," said the Corporal, "and the cook wants to call it coffee."

Boston Transcript.

Stories of Spies

By Albert Payson Terhune.

AGNES FORD; Civil War Spy.

AGNES FORD was the belle of the old Virginia town of Fairfax Courthouse. Her father was one of the richest and most respected men there.

Fairfax Courthouse was in a region which nowadays might be called "No Man's Land." It lay in a strip of country that was forever changing hands with the shifting fortunes of the Civil War.

Sometimes the Ford mansion would be the local headquarters of a Confederate General. Then, after days of ever-approaching artillery fire, the Southerners would retreat and a Union corps commander would requisition the big house as his own headquarters.

Union officers would fill the house. Union soldiers would swarm through the streets. Until, presently, another move of the iron chess game of war would drive the Union army out of the town and garrison the place once more with Confederates.

Agnes Ford was a Confederate spy.

When other loyal Southern women would leave Fairfax Courthouse in disgust at the arrival of a Union force, the girl stayed where she was. She did more. She kept "open house" for all Northern officers who cared to avail themselves of the Ford hospitality.

She explained to every one that she was an ardent Union sympathizer and that she hated the Confederacy. The only thing she could do to help the North, she said, was to make pleasant the stay of its army in her home town. Which she did.

Her beauty and charm and her outspoken loyalty won for her the hearts of countless susceptible Yankee officers. Her home was their rallying spot. They paid fervid court to her.

They did more. Under the lure of Agnes' blandishments, they babbled sacred military secrets to her. And these secrets she sent to the Confederate authorities at Richmond.

More than one brilliant Union move was checked by information received by the Southerners through Agnes Ford. She became one of the South's most useful secret service agents.

Then, on the night of March 8, 1863, the Confederate guerrilla leader, Mosby, swept down upon Fairfax Courthouse, under cover of darkness, with a throng of mounted "irregulars." The town was in Union hands at the time. The attack was a complete surprise.

Mosby captured the Union commander, Gen. Stoughton, and a drove of nearly two hundred much-needed cavalry horses, besides many wagon loads of supplies and ammunition.

It was an attack so preposterous, daring that there could be only one explanation of it. Some one must have gotten word to Mosby of the presence of the unguarded Union plunder in the town and must have told him of the safest time to make the raid.

THE United States Secret Service took up the problem and began to ask questions. Suspicion narrowed down to Miss Ford. But there was no proof. So the Government resolved to fight secrecy with secrecy.

A detective was sent from Washington to Fairfax Courthouse. This detective was a woman—a Union spy.

She went to Miss Ford with a hard luck story of being a Southern secret agent whom the United States Government was pursuing. She asked Miss Ford to hide her from the law and to help her get through to Richmond.

Now, it seems strange that any girl as clever as Agnes Ford should have been taken in by such a story. But no one can be wise for twenty-four hours a day, and every day. Not even a spy. And the other woman acted her part splendidly.

When the visitor began to brag of her own secret service exploits in behalf of the South, it was more than Miss Ford could resist. So she admitted that she, too, was a Confederate spy and had done great things for the South.

She finished her recital by drawing from under a mattress a commission signed and sealed by the Confederate General, J. E. B. Stuart, appointing her his aid-de-camp.

Whereat the erstwhile admiring Yankee woman promptly turned the fair babbling over to a Union Provost Marshal.

NEWEST THINGS IN SCIENCE

THE megaphone invented by a Boston doctor is formed on the theory that the ram's horn is the technically correct shape for the best sound reproduction.

About 90 per cent of the oil absorbed by waste or rags used in wiping machinery is recovered by a centrifugal machine that an Englishman has invented.

Mixtures of air and vapor from benzol, petroleum or alcohol are used in a new blowpipe invented in Europe.

It is believed that the coal that is obtained in the operation will go far toward paying the cost of building a proposed tunnel under the Firth of Forth in Scotland, as there are mines at each end of the projected line.

A Dutch inventor's telephone that is scarcely larger than a lead pencil depends upon the heat generated in a piece of platinum wire by electricity to produce vibrations that transmit messages.

The handle of a new shaving brush is hollow and is surmounted by an electric heating unit supplied with current from a lighting socket, to warm water and soap placed in it and injected into the bristles by pressing a button.

So many substitutes sound better than they taste.—Nashville Banner.

We can stand the war loaf, but not the war loafer.—Los Angeles Times.

Church Announcements

Your index to tomorrow's services at the leading churches of St. Louis

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject of the lesson sermon at each church, "Doctrine of Atonement." Golden text, John 3:16. First Church, King's highway and Westminster, 9:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 429 1/2 Broadway, from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m.

Second Church, 4334 Washington bl., 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Third Church, 5524 Russell av., 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Fourth Church, 5529 Page bl., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Fifth Church, Kleckham's Hall, 3121 S. Grand av., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room same location open daily 12 to 3 p. m. Sundays and all holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Sixth Church, Garrison and Natural Bridge, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Wednesday evening testimony 6 o'clock.

Downtown reading room, suite 192, Railway Exchange Building. Open daily except Sundays and holidays. All are welcome.

DIVINE SCIENCE

Church of Practical Christianity (or Divine Science). Rev. H. Schroeder, pastor. The Rev. Ruth S. Daniel of the Colorado College, Divinity School of Denver will open her work of public lectures and classes at the church at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening services at 8 o'clock. Subject, "The Science of a Man." Special music. All are welcome.

Second-Divine Science Church. Lecture by Leon Greenbaum tomorrow morning at 10:45. Subject, "The Science of a Man." Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening 8 p. m. at the corner Taylor av. and Westminster bl. Subject, "The Essence of True Freedom."

Central Presbyterian Church

Delmar and Clara. Donald C. MacLeod, D. D., Minister. 9:45—U. S. Senator Howard Shreve of West Virginia, member of Senate's Committee on Military Affairs will address Men's Class.

11 a. m.—"Vicarious Suffering and the War." 3 p. m.—"Recognizing Earth and the Future Life." Free Sittings—All Invited to All Services.

First Presbyterian Church

Washington Bl. and Sarah St. William Robert King, D. D. Two courses of Sermons: THE CHURCH AND THE NEW ERA. THE REAL ISSUES OF THE WAR. SERVICES 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Westminster Pl. at Taylor Ar. John W. MacIvor, Minister. "Faith for Our Fathers." Is the time of the sermon at 11 a. m. THE CURSE OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Free Sittings—All are welcome at all services.

Hear John W. Rushton

ODEON—Grand and Pinney Aves. SUNDAY, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints. Everyone invited. Sunday School 1:30 a. m.

TEMPLE ISRAEL

King's highway and Washington, Sunday service at 11. Doors open at 10:45. Leon Harrison will speak. Subject, "The Heart of the Nation—How to Win the War." Free Sittings—All are invited.

Christ Church Cathedral 12th and Locust sts. 7 and 8 a. m. Holy Communion: 11 a. m. Morning Prayer: 11:15 a. m. Mission Service: 8 a. m. The Great War.

THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF STOCKS END THE WEEK WITH A HIGHER DRAFT NEW YORK MARKET

War News Is Encouraging and Gains Are the Rule on Many of the High-Priced Shares—Bonds Irregular.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, April 20.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review today, says:
"The closing grain on the Stock Exchange today, with a fair degree of activity—mostly, however, confined to the industrial shares. In some of these, gains of a point or thereabouts were scored.
"The chief significance of the movement was that it should have occurred at the week-end; thereby showing absence of misgiving as to what may be the news over Sunday.
"Surplus reserves, as reported in the weekly bank statement, declined \$2,500,000. This was wholly a result of large drafts by the Government on the credits of member banks with the New York Federal institution. The deposit account of the clearing house banks was reduced nearly \$19,000,000, but credit balances at the Reserve Bank were curtailed \$26,000,000. This latter reduction occurred notwithstanding an increase during the week, in bills rediscounted for member banks, amounting to \$2,500,000. The outstanding total of such rediscounts has risen \$17,000,000 during the fortnight."

With the Government Safety Commission, whether it be a Twin-City or the Public Safety, which is the only cause of the trouble, and even though the military limited, though the morning that it should have occurred at the week-end; thereby showing absence of misgiving as to what may be the news over Sunday.
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FINANCIAL ITEMS

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RAILWAYS FIRM IN THE TRADING HERE

Sales Are Made at \$51.87 1/2 and \$52; International Shoe Shares Also Firm.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

REPORTED DAILY FOR THE POST-DISPATCH BY G. H. WALKER & CO., 307 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

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WET WEATHER CAUSES HIGHER CORN MARKET

Futures Gain About 1c in Trading on Local Exchange; Oats Are Irregular.

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GRAN MARKETS

SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS. Reported by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

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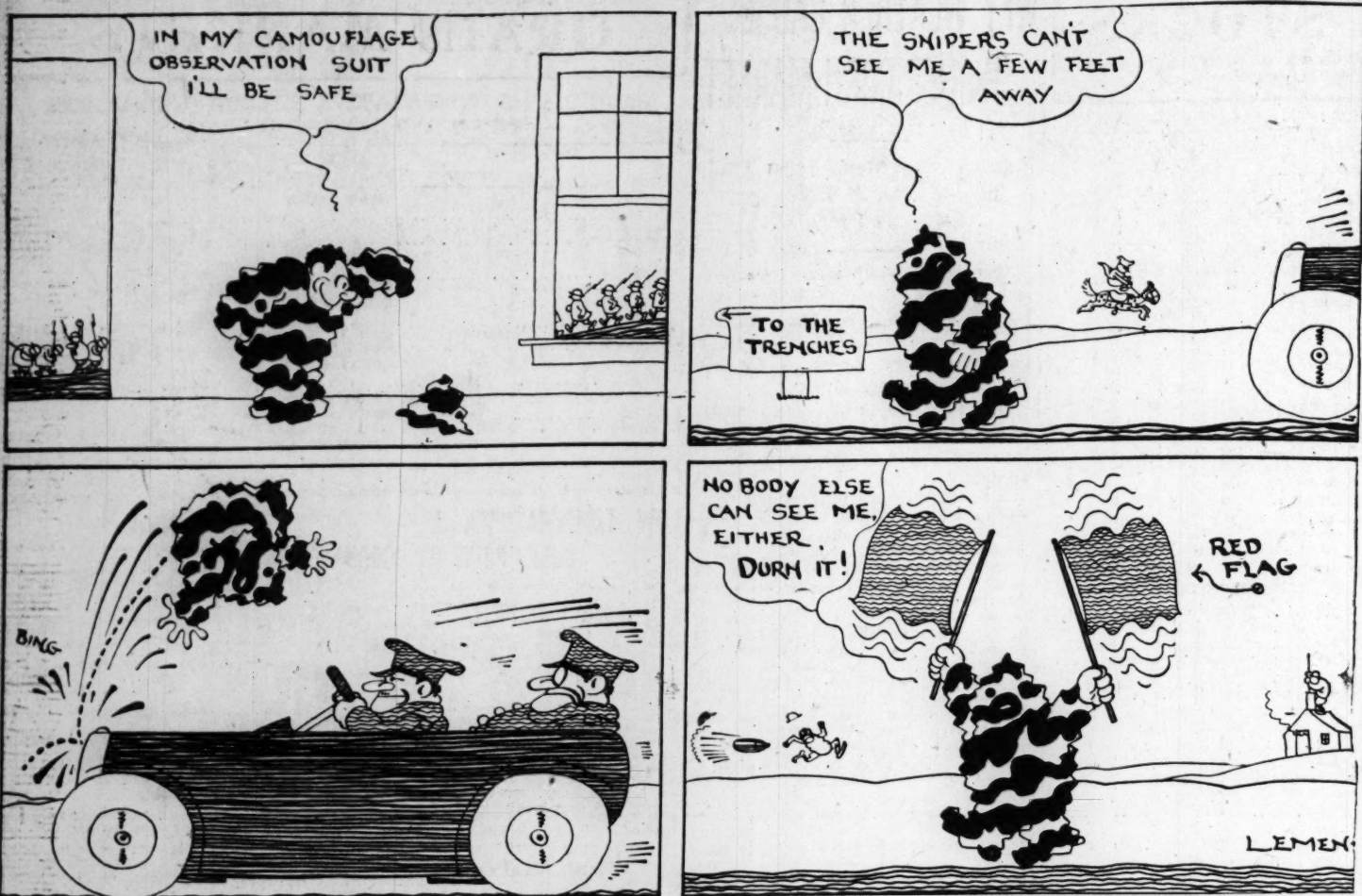
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VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN



PENNY ANTE—After Losing All Evening.

By Jean Knott



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out

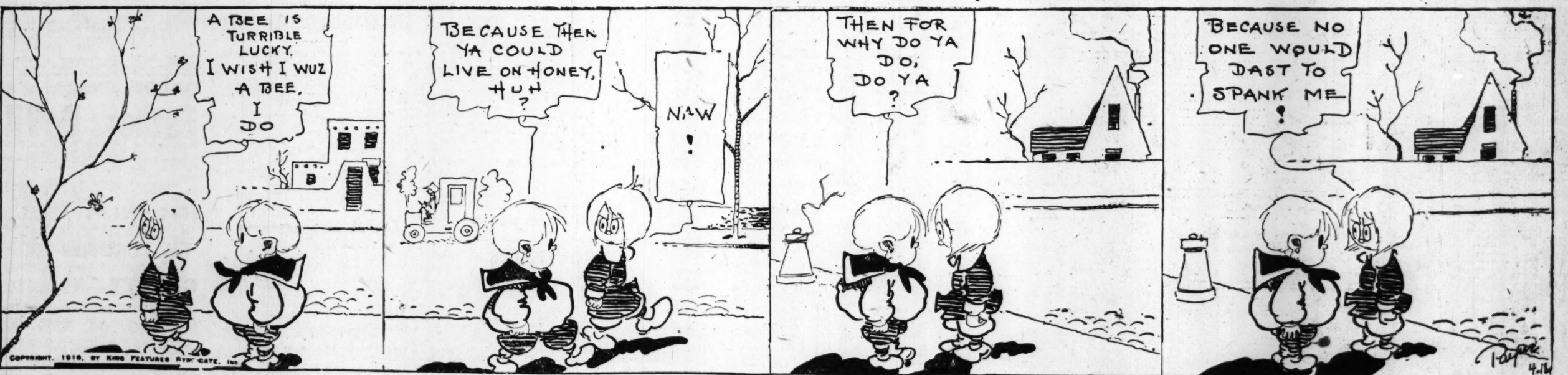


LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER ELEVEN.—By GOLDBERG.

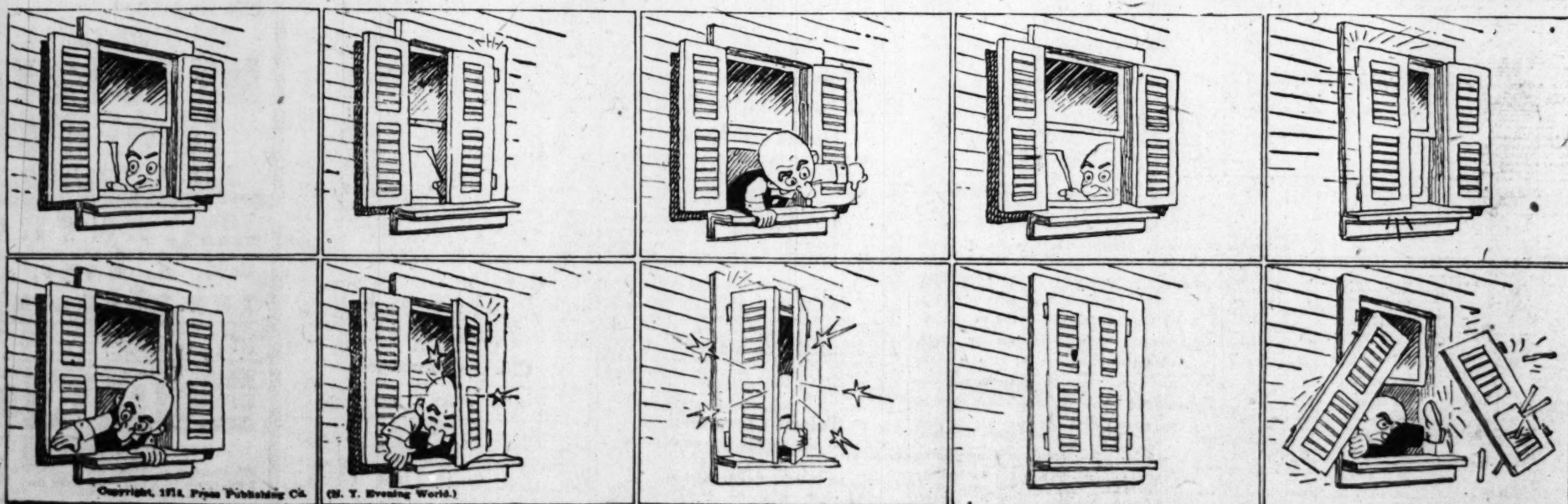
(Copyright, 1918, by H. A. Ramsey.)



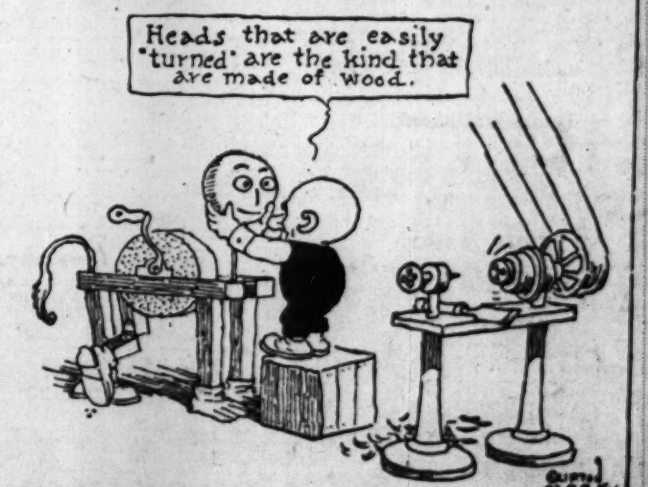
"SAY, POP?"—AMBROSE WOULD BE A BEE.—By PAYNE.



GRINDSTONE GEORGE—THEY WERE "SHUTTERS," BUT NOW THEY'RE A "PAIR OF OPENERS"—By MEEK.



"Sparks" from the "Daily Grind"
(Send some in to Grindstone George)



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